ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,079—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1893.

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To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE 1893.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th June.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
†*	ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
†*	ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

14th June. 12th July.
28th June. 26th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July 1893.
WINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,523	330	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
27th June, 25th July, and 23rd Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8th, 1893.

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THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th June, at 10 a.m.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahcmerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

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S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 15th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 16th June, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 12th June, 1893. Agents.

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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
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UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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Credit ,,	12	12-8	13	13-8	14

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, DRAB WHITE.

Size (Length)	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Cash Rs.	11-8	12	12-8	13	13-8
Credit ,,	13	13-8	14	14-8	15

WATERPROOF COATS, BLACKPROOF, REVERSIBLE.

Size (Length)	48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Cash Rs.	6-12	7	7-4	7-12	8-4
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ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
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PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

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THE

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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

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NOTES:

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NOTICE.

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THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

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Solicitors, Calcut

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOUR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

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Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

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Must not be confounded with those of Makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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GOLF KIT BRASSY SPOONS, MID SPOONS, PUTTERS, MASHIES, SHORT SPOONS.
Gymkhana Kit of every Description kept in Stock.

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BAHADUR	REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR	PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,	50
BAHADUR	No. 1	4½ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR	,, 2	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR	,, 3	3¾ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR	MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR	MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Art Society will be held at the School of Arts on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, at 6 P.M.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Hony. Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, (Ld.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS for the Traffic and Loco. Departments, at the Guntakal Junction Detailed information can be obtained at the Undersigned's Office :—

		Rs.
Three units for Married Guards,	Estimate	10,070
Three Do. „ Single Do.	„	7,138
Three Do. „ Bookmen	„	3,668
Running Bungalow	„	3, 89
Eight units for Singlemen's Quarters for Loco. Department	„	16,875
Bungalow for Loco. Foreman	„	5,610
Total, Rs.		47, 70

Tenders will be received up to the 10th July 1893. They should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Undersigned, headed "Tenders for Building Quarters, S. M. Ry, at Guntakal."

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The whole will not be given to one Contractor.

A. W. MACKENZIE,
Resident Engineer, S. M. Ry.,
Kistna Division.

Guntakal, June, 1893.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED, 1847.)

IN THE COURT OF SESSION OF THE SESSIONS DIVISION OF AHMEDABAD.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 49 OF 1893.

1 VRIZBHUKHANDAS HARIBHAI.
2 KESHAVLAL BULAKIDAS.
3 AMRATLAL GORDHANDAS. } Appellants.

vs.

EMPRESS, at the instance of MAHOMEDBHAI AMIRUDIN ..... } Respondent.

SUBJOINED is the Judgment of the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad in an important criminal case which had excited considerable interest among the Mercantile community in the Mofussil, and which occupied Rao Bahadur Jayakar, 1st Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, from October 1892 to April 1893. The case relates to a prosecution on a charge of cheating in respect of transactions which took place and were concluded about 16 years ago between a firm of Bombay Merchants and their Ahmedabad Agents, and presents certain curious features. The Magistrate framed charges against all the accused of cheating, abatement of cheating and attempt to cheat, and acquitting them of the 1st and 2nd charges, convicted them on the 3rd charge, and sentenced them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 3 months and to pay a fine of 500 Rs. each. The accused preferred an appeal against the conviction and sentence, and the Session Court of Ahmedabad after a few hours' hearing has reversed the conviction, and ordered the accused to be discharged, remarking that as the Defendants could not be bled by civil process it was determined to crush them under the weight of the criminal law.

The case was at hearing 35 days before the Magistrate. Mr. Dharamsi appearing for the complainant, and Mr. Bhaishanker for the accused.

In the Sessions Court Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker and Mr. Varajral, Pleader, appeared for the Appellants, and Mr. Slater, instructed by Mr. Cama and Messrs. Patwari and Choonilal, Pleaders, for the respondent.

In this case the accused have been convicted of on offence punishable under Sections 420 and 511, I. P. C.

The facts of the case are very few, and the whole case lies in a nut-shell.

The complainant is a member of a firm carrying on cloth trade in Bombay. The Appellants (or defendants) are members of or interested in a Firm in Ahmedabad, carrying on business as Agents and Commission Merchants. The complainant alleges that the Defendants working as a Firm became the Agents of his Firm in getting certain cloths dyed in Ahmedabad and returning them to Bombay. What the exact terms of the agreement between the complainant Firm and the Defendant Firm were has not been at all satisfactorily established. However in Samvat 1934 the Defendant firm sent to the complainant firm a Bharatia in which the complainant firm was shown as owing to the Defendant firm a total of Rs. 32,000 odd, of which a sum of Rs. 25,039-5-0 was described as due for 'dyeing charges, etc,' of 113 bales of cloth. After some delay and disputes which appear to have been arbitrated upon the complainant firm sent Hundis for Rs. 22,000 to the Defendant firm, and to all appearances business relations between the two firms came to an amicable conclusion.

Matters remained thus tranquil up to Samvat 1948, *i.e.*, 1892, when the complainant as he states in consequence of information received from one Ranchod instituted a Criminal Proceeding against the three Ap ellants as being the Members of the firm at the time the BHARATIA Ex. A 13, was sent to the complainant Firm in Samvat 1934, alleging that by false and fraudulent representation contained in that BHARATIA the complainant Firm was wrongfully induced to part with certain Moneys, which they would not otherwise have done.

The Magistrate framed charges against Accused No. 1 of cheating under Section 420, I. P. Code, and against the other two accused of abatement of cheating, and against all the three accused of attempting to cheat.

I am at a loss to understand by what mental process the Magistrate discriminated between the accused in respect of the charge of cheating and lumped them together under the charge of attempt to cheat. If accused No. 1 could alone be held *prima facie* respo sible to answer a charge of cheating it appears to me that according to all the laws of thought and common sense he alone should be held *prima facie* responsible for the charge of attempting to cheat. If accused No. 2 and 3 could only be regarded as abetting the offence of cheating then it is quite clear to my mind that they ought not to be regarded as principals in the offence of attempting to cheat. As however the Magistrate has acquitted all the three accused of the charges of cheating and abatement this Court has only to consider the charge of attempting to cheat.

Now the points for disposal in this Court are :—

1.—Is Ex A 13 a false and fraudulent statement of facts ?

2.—Are all three Apellants or any of them responsible for the preparation of this document ?

3.—Was this document prepared with intent to cheat ?

On these points I find—

1.—In the Negative.

2.—No. 1 is alone responsible.

3.—In the negative.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case drew up no fewer than 20 points for disposal of which only a few have any bearing on the present appeal.

His second point runs as follows :—

2. If the three accused were then members of the aforesaid firm of Amratlal Gordhandas, (i.e. the defendant firm,) and if they took any part in the conduct of the business ? On this point the Magistrate found in the affirmative. By this finding I presume the Magistrate understands that the accused Nos 2 and 3 were in Samvat 1934 members of and partners in the defendant firm in Ahmedabad. But so far as I can find the evidence on this point is eminently unsatisfactory. The fact that these two persons took part in carrying on the business of the firm and assisted in buying and selling and joined in writing the correspondence of the firm is not sufficient evidence in my opinion to give them that status as partners in the firm which would render them even civilly liable, much less expose them, to a criminal charge. Ex. A is in my opinion a very strong piece of evidence that in Samvat 1934 the accused No. 1 did not regard accused N . 2 as a partner but merely as a servant of the Firm. The evidence on the record for determining this point is like all the rest of the evidence incomplete and unsatisfactory, and although a difference of opinion is possible on the evidence recorded, yet in the presence of such uncertainty the accused are bound to be given the benefit of the doubt.

The case against accused No. 2 and 3 is therefore excluded from any further consideration in this judgment.

Now as regards the responsibility of accused No. 1 for sending the Bhartia Ex. A13 this is a fact which has never apparently been disputed for a single moment, and is amply proved and established.

It is now necessary to deal with the truth or falsity of the document Ex. . A. 13, by which the prosecution contend the Appellants attempted to cheat their firm. These facts which appear to be established in connection with this document are, that when sent to the complainant firm it contained an item of Rs. 25,039-5-0 on account of Rangat (or Rangati) et cetera in respect of 113 bales of cloth. This Bhartia was disputed and became the subject matter of arbitration, a fierce struggle has been waged over the question of whether or not there was any written award, and if so, where is that award now ? Whether or not there was a written award is a question in my opinion utterly beside the present case. It has been satisfactorily established that there was an arbitration, and that in consequence the claim of Rs. 25,039-5-0 contained in Ex. A 13 was settled for Rs.22,000. Another fierce struggle has waged round the question of what matters were referred to arbitration. The complainant says only a dispute about certain cloth badly dyed. The Appellants on the other hand contend that the whole matter of the Bhartia was referred to the arbitrators, and this contention is borne out by Exhibit No. 2.

It has been shown that the amounts charged in Ex. A 13 are more than the sums actually paid by the defendant firm to the actual dyers. But as I have above pointed out the terms of the agreement between the complainant and defendant firms are not sufficiently clearly established. It appears to me that the Bharthia A 13 was drawn up and sent in accordance with the mercantile morality or rather immorality which prevailed between the two firms. The only points which was clearly settled between the parties was the commission of Rs. 15 per bale. The Rangat and Rangati, *i.e.*, the dyeing charges, were clearly understood on both sides to remain as a matter over which there would inevitably be a dispute and an adjustment. It has not been shown that Rangati signified the actual sum paid by the defendant firm into the hands of the dyers. No doubt the defendant charged more to the complainant firm than appeared in the books as paid to the dyers, but it is contended that they the Defendant firm had to recoup themselves in the way of interest on account of dyeing out of their money paid to the dyers. Looking at the transaction as a whole I am not of opinion that the transaction was fraudulent or dishonest within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. The transaction is, however, sad comment on the morality or rather want of it among Ahmedabad traders.

Another circumstance which tells against the *bona fides* of the prosecution is the long delay in taking up the case. The complainant says he only knew of the matter last year. The evidence indicates to me on the plainest grounds that complainants' firm unless they deliberately shut their eyes must have known of the ever charges soon after this affair, because in Samvat 1934, just before closing their agency with Defendant firm, a branch was started in Ahmedabad to carry on the dyeing business direct instead of through agents. Apparently owing to remissness or apathy no steps were taken until Ranchod raked up the matter. It was then too late to have recourse to a Civil Tribunal, and as the defendants could not be bled by civil process it was determined to crush them under the weight of the Criminal Law.

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„	1891	.....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1831 .....£4,673,399 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,053

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company.

II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	8,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL

BOMBAY.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

BAND.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play out till after the 24th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Taif entered the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Hooseinee, Satrunjee, and Java yesterday; and the s. s. Yarrowdale left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Oriental entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Shannon on Sunday; and the s. s. Wistow Hall left it on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

HOCKEY.—The sides this evening, at 5-30, will be the same as last Friday. Mr. Walpole's side (white) and Mr. Reid's side (colours). Other members are also requested to join the game.

SPORTING.—Mr. Rustomji Jamasji Sarda, a young sportsman of Nacsari, is reported to have been killed last week by a large panther, in the Mahawaria jungle, about fifteen miles from that town.

ARRIVAL.—Venayak Dhondraj Angaria of Alibagh, accompanied by two armed men, arrived in Bombay from Alibagh, on Friday, by the s. s. Godavari, and has taken up his residence, at Angaria Wady, Girgaum.

RESULT OF A FIGHT.—Essack Haji Noormahomed, residing at Bajeppala Street, reports to the police the loss of three pearls, valued at Rs. 125, on Sunday, while he was engaged in a fight between himself, his son, and two Borahs.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May was 4,635; daily average, 150; total of new admissions, 1887; number of children vaccinated, 117. New admissions—Parsees, 1,037; Hindus, 631; and other caste 219.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Bapoo Narayen, a karkcon, in the employ of one Ragoo Ramchandra, residing with his master, at Pir Khan Lane, reports the theft of a currency note for Rs. 100 from his *bundi* pocket, which he had hung on a nail in his room, at 11 p.m., on the night of the 8th instant.

DEATH OF MR. ARDASIR D. MARKER.—Mr. Ardasir Dhunjibhai Marker, second son of a well-known retired Parsee merchant, Mr. D. P. Marker, died on the 11th instant, at Hongkong. In March last, Mr. Ardasir proceeded to Hongkong to manage his father's business there, but in the short period of two months and a half died of abscess of the liver.

DOCK ACCIDENTS.—A stevedore's labourer, named Ocsman Salim, employed on board the s.s. Ramne Head, had his right leg broken by falling from the 'tween-decks, into No. 5 lower hold. He was conveyed to the Gocul-das Tejpal Hospital.—A dock-labourer, named Dewjee Ballaji, was injured in No. 3 godown by a bag of grain falling upon him. He was conveyed to the hospital.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Cooverji Dhunjeebhoy Mistri, residing at Golwad Gully, Fort, reports to the police, that he dropped a purse, containing ten currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 225, from his pocket on Sunday, somewhere between his residence and Frere Road.—Govindji Mowjee, residing at Chuckla, reports the loss of a purse, containing Rs. 213-2, in currency notes and cash from his pocket, somewhere between Bhuleshwar and Grant Road, on Saturday night.

A SINGULAR CAUSE FOR STABBING.—On Sunday morning, one Heria Jughoo, a Hindoo, residing at Jacob's Circle, stabbed his wife, named Jankee, inflicting eight superficial wounds on her chest and the wall of her abdomen, and then surrendered himself up to the police. The woman was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was pronounced not to be in immediate danger. The husband says that about one and-a-half month ago, his wife and her father gave him something to eat, which had disagreed with him.

BURGLARY IN A MILL.—Mr. Lewis Rushworth, Manager of the Satya Narayen Mill, Chinchpoogly Road, reported to the police, on the 10th instant, that some persons entered the bundle department room of the mill some time during the night of the 9th instant by forcing open a piece of old tin, which was nailed against a window, and stole currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,100 from a cupboard. The cupboard was under the charge of two Purdesees, who were aware of what the cupboard contained. The cupboard is situated at the main entrance of the mill premises, and its door is visible from outside the bundle room.

ASSAULT ON A SEAMAN.—On Sunday morning last William Michael Murphy, an able seaman, on board the s. s. Clive, and some of his comrades went to a shop, at the Crawford Market, to make some purchases. Murphy had an altercation with Narayan Jagoo, a shopkeeper, who assaulted the complainant severely with a piece of bamboo. Narayan was arrested by Superintendent Brewin who charged him yesterday before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Murphy. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate convicted him on the evidence before the court and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Bappa Lugar, aged thirty-two years, a resident of Parseer, a village, near Matheran. On the 31st of May last the deceased was cutting a log of wood with an axe in a field in his village, when the axe slipped and struck him on his right heel. On the 2nd instant, he was brought to Bombay, and was admitted into the J. J. Hospital. On the 8th signs of tetanus set in, and he gradually got worse, and died on Sunday, at about 2 p.m. The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital gave his opinion that the cause of death was tetanus, following the injury to the heel, and the jury returned the verdict accordingly.

THEFT OF LEAD-PIPES.—At the Girgaum Police Ocurt, yesterday, Inspector Framji Bhicaji placed Ballaji Ramji and Loa Fakeera before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing lead-pipes, weighing three maunds and twelve seers, valued at Rs. 13, the property of the Bombay Municipality. It appears that on Sunday morning Balla Narayen and Sumsoodeen Tyaballi were attempting to dispose of the above property, at Chindeo Bazaar, when they were arrested on suspicion by a detective policeman, and subsequently on making inquiries it was discovered that the two accused, after having stolen the property from Sion, had sold it to the above two men. Both the accused denied the charge and said that they found the property on the seashore at Sion. The Magistrate, on the evidence adduced, convicted both the accused on a charge of criminal misappropriation, and fined them Rs. 25 each.

THE FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT POONA.—The *Deccan Herald* publishes the following fuller account of the accident reported in our yesterday's telegrams:—Last Saturday afternoon, while Nawab Nihakatalli Khan valad Mahiboob Dullikhan of Hyderabad was driving in a carriage towards the Poona City from Mr. Collett's Hotel, near the railway station, his temporary residence, the horse of the carriage bolted and entered the gate of the coach building factory, near the Bolai Police Station, when one of the carriage wheels jolted over one of the two large stones placed one on each side of the gate and the vehicle capsized, throwing the Nawab heavily on the ground between the carriage and the wall of the factory. The Nawab was severely bruised and received serious internal injuries. He was taken in an unconscious state to the Sassoon Hospital, where he died about fifteen minutes after admission. His body will be taken to Hyderabad for interment.

CRICKET MATCH AT BANDORA.—A return match between the Bandora Union Cricket Club and the Bandora Wandering Cricket Club was played on Danda Green, on Sunday last, at 2 p.m. The weather was all that could be desired, and the wicket, though slow, was not as utterly without life as it had been on the last occasion. The Union, winning the toss, elected to bat, and scored 16 runs, and the Wandering 27. In the second innings the Union scored 36, 25 runs being wanting for the Wandering to win, which they did with the fall of six wickets, the Union were thus defeated by three wickets and three runs. The fielding of the Wandering was very brisk, and they were so well placed that there was invariably a man there to stop the ball. The fielding of the Union was on the whole generally slack, except in the case of Messrs. Paul Gonsalves and Simon Fernandez, whose fielding was particularly smart. For the Union Mr. Paul Gonsalves displayed good cricket by scoring 15 runs, whilst among the Wandering Mr. Badhia for 9 runs. In Mr. Richard D'Souza, one of the best players, the Wandering would have expected better score had he not injured one of his fingers.

SUICIDE OF A GOLDSMITH.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the morgue, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, touching the death of Essoo Ramchander, a goldsmith, aged twenty-five years, residing at Falkland Road. The deceased was heavily in debt, and in August last he was arrested in execution of a money-decree, and was sent to the civil side of the Common Jail for three months. After his discharge from the jail he became sullen and did not talk to anybody. On the 8th inst., at about 10 o'clock, in the morning, he took his meal and went to his work as usual, but on his return home, at about 7 p.m. he refused to take his meal, saying that he felt giddy. He lay down on his bed and commenced vomiting and purging, which continued throughout the whole night. On the folloing morning his brother came and took him to his house, in Pathan Street, where the deceased remained in such state until his death, which took place on Sunday. Dr. Sidney Smith who made an autopsy on the body, was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to peritonitis, and the jury returned the verdict according to the medical evidence.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Sweeney charged Phulbai, a Khoja woman, and Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping Janni, a married Khoja girl, about ten years of age, from her lawful guardian. Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. The accused were undefended. The facts of the case are as follows: Janni lived with her mother-in-law in a house, at Tindal Street. She was acquainted with Phulbai, the first accused. On the 4th inst. Janni went to a milkman's shop to get some milk, and there she met Phulbai, who induced Janni to accompany her to a house, at Chimna Butcher Street, where she kept her for four days. Phulbai then removed Janni to a house, at Khoja Street, were she was kept until Sunday last, when Superintendent Sweeney, having got certain information, went to the house and arrested both the accused. The house was rented by the second accused, who was negotiating with some Borahs for giving Janni over to their charge. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the offence committed by the accused was of a serious nature and sentenced the first accused to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The second accused, who had once before been convicted for house-breaking and theft, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM PULMONARY APOPLEXY.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Common Jail, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Ookerdia Esram, a prisoner in the Commou Jail, aged thirty-two years. On the 25th ultimo, the deceased was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and he was sent to the jail on the same day. Since he was admitted into the jail he never complained of sickness to the Jail Superintendent, and was not admitted into the hospital during the time he was in jail. The Jail Superintendent stated that as far as he knew the deceased was never sick. It appears from the evidence of a prisoner that, at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning the deceased was engaged with other prisoners in carring buckets of water from a well to a tank. The deceased carried ten or twelve buckets of water and after emptying the last bucket, he came to the well, put down the bucket, and began to cough, and vomit blood. The Superintendent of the jail was immediately summoned to the spot, and by his order the deceased was at once removed to the Jail Hospital, but the deceased then appeared to be dead. Dr. Waters, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, said that *rigor mortis* was incomplete. The left lung was friable and saturated with blood. The left thoracic cavity contained about twelve ounces of dark coloured blood. Nothing abnormal was found in any other organ. He was of opinion that the cause of death was pulmonary apoplexy. The jury returned the verdict according to the medical evidence.

GOA NEWS.—A patimar, laden with mangoes, worth Rs. 1,200, struck against the rocks at Cumbarguem and sunk. The tindal was the owner of the vessel.—Mr. Nicolau Key has been appointed chief of the Telephone Department. Mr. E. E. Pereira Garcez has been deputed to inspect the police force at Diu.—It is proposed to start a new journal under the name *Indian Legislation*, which will devote its columns to the laws of the country.—A young son of Mr. Guilherme Dias accidentally fired a shot, which struck the back of his sister. The girl is lying in a precarious state.—Captain Cypriano Salvador de Souza has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Military Department.—The Portuguese steamer Africa left Marmagao for Macao with the new recruits.—It is said that the Viscount of Mahem and Baron of Pernem will be raised to the titles of Count of Mahem and Viscount of Pernem, respectively.—A decree has been received from the Minister of Lisbon reinstating the two Members of the Board of Public Instruction, whom the late Governor-General had dismissed.—The Abkari income for the last eight months amounts to Rs. 4,34,000. The licences for the sale of country spirits have brought in about Rs. 50,000. It is calculated that the total income would amount to over seven lakhs of rupees, six of which are hypothecated for the payment of interest to the Portuguese-India Railway Company.—Lieut-Col. Frio, the new Governor of Damaun, left Portugal, and may be expected here shortly.—The Bishop of Damaun, who is at present in Portugal, is not likely to visit Rome as the Minister does not find the present a suitable occasion to allow him a free passage.—A disastrous accident occurred at Durbati. A steam launch conveying passengers from Pangim to Sanvordem touched at the wooden jetty at Durbati, where passengers were landing and embarking. The steam launch on mooring from the jetty struck against it with such violence that the structure gave way, and the passengers who were standing over it precipitated into the river. About thirty-five persons fell into water and two were drowned.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for the week ending 17th December last amount to Rs. 8,190, or Rs. 160 per mile against Rs. 98 per mile in the corresponding period of the previous year. The Government Boletim publishes this information of December now.

CRICKET.

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. THE SIR J. J. BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION C. C.

THE inaugural match of a series of fixtures arranged by the central cricket committee came off between the above clubs, on the Esplanade, on Sunday last, the result being in favour of the John Bright C. C. by 27 runs in the first innings. The John Bright C. C., going in first, secured a total of 86 runs, mainly through the efforts of Messrs. Lam and Gagrat, who between them put up 54 runs. The Sir J. J. B. I. fielded admirably well in the first innings, but broke down inexplicably in the second. In batting they were irresistibly borne down by Messrs. Wadia and Mistri, though Messrs. Gazdar and Moos, at the end, made a very plucky stand. In the second innings the John Bright stimulated with success, recovered greatly in spirit and scored 97 runs, with the loss of four wickets only. Mr. K. Mistri showed capacity for a higher destiny by securing 4 wickets in bowling and scoring a total of 63 runs for the two innings in batting.

JOHN BRIGHT C. CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
B D Gagrat, c Chinoi, b Rauji	25	to bat	3
J J Lam, b Rauji	19	b Rauji	0
R D Ayrton, b Bhai-Munshi	0	c Engineer, b Rauji	9
M H Vajifdar, c Gazdar, b Rauji	0	to bat	0
S M Motishah, b Bhai-Munshi	1	not out	5
K M Mistri, b Bhai-Munshi	2	c Engineer, b Chinoi	61
M R Wadia, not out	7	to bat	0
F H Bode, b Rauji	5	b Chinoi	4
S K Mistri, c Bhai-Munshi, b Rauji	9	to bat	0
M C Dastoor, b Chinoi	0	to bat	0
S J Javeri, c Guard, b Rauji	0	run out	11
Extras	18	Extras	4
Total	86	Total	97

SIR J. J. B. I. CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.
B Tata, b Wadia	9
R Pagdiwala, b Wadia	7
D Guard, b Wadia	0
K Engineer, b Mistri	5
R Rauji, c and b Wadia	4
N Chinoi, c Ayrton, b Wadia	0
R Bhai-Munshi, b Mistri	4
E Gazdar, not out	9
F Panthakey, c Motishah, b Mistri	2
C Anklesaria, b Mistri	0
N Moos, c and b Wadia	13
Extras	6
Total	59

BARONET VS. WARDEN.

The first match of this season was played with the Warden Cricket Club, and resulted in a defeat of the latter by 20 runs. The Baronet, in their first innings, put together 94 to 74 of their opponents. Of the former, Raja, J. Madon, A. Vatcha, and J. Dubash contributed 49, 10, 10 (not out), and 9 respectively. Of the latter M. Mehta, N. Wadia, and Driver scored 13, 12, and 10 respectively.

SHIPPING NOTIFICATION.

THE following telegrams are published:—

From the Resident, Bagdad, dated 9th June 1893.—"Conveyance by river of passengers from Bussorah to Bagdad prohibited."

From the Political Resident, Aden, dated 9th June, 1893:—"British Consul at Jedda reports outbreak of cholera at Mecca yesterday."

From the British Consul, Alexandria, dated 9th June, 1893:—"In consequence of outbreak of cholera at Mecca, quarantine regulations applicable to Arabian Ports during return pilgrimage imposed here and all the Coast of Hedjaz considered cholera infected."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

"AN EXTRAVAGANT AND DISSOLUTE LIFE."

IBRAHIM ISSUB VS. GOOLAM RUSSOOL SHAIK BOOLAN.

THE plaintiff brought this suit to recover Rs. 7,000, with interest at 5 per cent per annum on Rs. 2,000 from the 25th April 1888, and on Rs. 5000 from the 20th May 1888, with costs. Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff on the 25th April 1888 advanced to the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,000, and the latter by a promissory note promised to repay the sum three years and a half after date with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. On the 20th May 1888, the plaintiff advanced a further sum of Rs. 5,000, in respect of which the defendant passed another promissory note, agreeing to repay the sum four years after date with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The notes were now due, but the defendant had on various excuses put off payment. The defendant, on the other hand, said that save as to a sum of Rs. 373-4-4, he was not indebted to the plaintiff. Before the suit was filed, the defendant tendered the said sum to the plaintiff, but the latter refused to receive it. The defendant paid the amount into court, saying that it was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim. The defendant denied that the plaintiff ever advanced to him Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000, or that he passed him any promissory note or notes in respect thereof. The defendant said that in the month of June 1887, he was and had been for some time leading an extravagant and dissolute life, and was frequently under the inflence of liquor. The plaintiff, who was aware that the defendant's father was a person of means, offered to lend the defendant money upon his promissory notes. On the 14th June 1887, the plaintiff lent to defendant Rs. 50, and on the 22nd June a further sum of Rs. 250, and induced the defendant to write his signature on four blank papers, two of which bore impressed stamps for Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 respectively, while the other two each bore an annas adhisive stamp. The plaintiff told defendent to write in his signature on the papers bearing the impressed stamp the words and figures Rs. 5,000 and 2,000 respectively saying that he would only be bound to repay the sum of Rs. 300 and interest, and that the other amounts were only the nature of penalties and would not be acted unless the defendant failed to repay the Rs. 300 and interest. The defendant said that at the time he signed the papers he was under the influence of drink and was induced by the representations of the plaintiff to sign in the manner aforesaid. The defendant received no other consideration for signing the papers except the sum of Rs. 300. The defendants' father died in 1891 and the defendant said that the plaintiff had fraudulently filled in the entries in the body of these two papers and put false dates. The defendant submitted that he was not liable to pay to the plaintiff more than the sum of Rs. 300 and interest, and that the plaintiff should be directed to produce and deliver up to be cancelled, the other two papers upon which the defendant's signature was taken.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

SIR GRIFFITH EVANS IN THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SALLEY MAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND OTHERS VS. LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Russell and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Russell applied for a postponement of the hearing of a rule "nisi", obtained by the plaintiffs on the 18th ult. from the vacation judge, Mr. Justice Pugh, requiring the first defendant to show cause why she should not be restrained from carrying on the business of the firm of the late Sir Tharia Tepun and from inter-meddling with the estate. The learned counsel said a postponement was applied for to enable the first defendant to engage the services of Sir Griffith Evans, a member of the Calcutta Bar, to represent her at the argument of the rule "nisi". The affidavit of Mr. Byrne, which was relied on, stated this was a suit for the administration of the estate of Sir Tharia Topun, of the estimated value of about twenty-two lakhs of rupees, and of which the first defendant, Lady Janbai, is the sole surviving executrix. By the rule in question the plaintiffs attempted to restrain her from carrying on the business of the firm, &c., and applied for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the testator's estate. The plaintiffs had engaged the services of the Advocate General, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Inverarity, and considering the importance of the matter, Lady Janbai applied for a postponement in order to enable her to engage the services of Sir Griffith Evans to represent her at the argument of the rule.

Mr. Inverarity opposed the application, saying there was no precedent of a member of the Calcutta Bar being allowed to plead in this court in a special matter.

Mr. Justice Bayley said humorously that he knew of a certain member of the Bombay Bar meaning Mr. Inverarity being allowed to plead before the Calcutta High Court.

Mr. Inverarity said that was a different matter, and that he appeared there in a criminal case under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Bayley said that the Chief Justice, to whom a communication had been made by Mr. Byrne, the solicitor for Lady Janbai, had called a meeting of the Judges that afternoon to decide the point regarding Sir Griffith Evans being allowed to appear in the matter; and that Mr. Russell's application would depend upon the decision of the Judges.

A meeting of the judges having been held at 1-30 p.m. yesterday, the following decision was communicated to Mr. Byrne later on:—Mr. Byrne should be informed that as the last part of Section 4 of Act 18 of 1879 has not been made applicable to this Presidency, Sir Griffith Evans can only appear in the suit of Lady Janbai by being admitted an advocate of this court, and that on his making an application according to the rules, no objection will, under the circumstances, be taken on the ground that he does not intend to practise permanently, but only in this particular case.

We learn that Lady Janbai's solicitors want a postponement of the hearing of the rule till the 22nd instant, in order to instruct Sir Griffith Evans.

THE ENGLISH COLONY AT KABUL.

THE VIEWS OF MR. COLLINS.

MR. ARTHUR COLLINS, of the firm of J. H. Collins, 13, Basinghal Street, London, who has been employed for some months as geological expert to his Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, left Peshawar on Friday evening for Simla, says a Peshawar correspondent. He is accompanied by Dr. Gray, who made the journey down with him. Mr. Colins, who is a Fellow of the Geological Society, and has been employed in exploiting the mineral resources of many foreign countries, does not consider that Afghanistan is as yet ready for complete development. The apathy of the natives, internal dissensions, continuous intrigues, and dislike to the presence of the English colony prove too strong for the Amir, and will for some time prevent progress in his own special line. There is no doubt that there is a considerable amount of mineral wealth in Afghanistan, but the difficulties concerning transport and means of communication are at present insuperable. The people are rapidly becoming accustomed to the new coinage, called the "engine rupee," and are accepting it everywhere without demur, at which his Highness is much gratified. The mint has been running steadily since the departure of Mr. Macdermott, and without a hitch. Since the attack upon Mr. Edwardes a certain number of the Europeans employed have imagined that they could have things very much their own way: but the Amir has been naturally unwilling to listen to unreasonable demands, and the establishment will be materially reduced. His Highness is greatly pleased with the stud horses sent out from England, and the breeding operations are going on so successfully that a number of other horses are to be imported. General Sir Dighton Probyn will probably select them. From all accounts the workshops succeed in turning out good-looking rifles, but the sighting is defective, and the locally-made ammunition of all kinds is unsatisfactory in its results. It seems quite certain that his Highness will not arrange for a meeting with any representative of the Indian Government if he can help it, and further that he is not quite so anxious now to go to England as he was some time ago reported to be. He has enough to do in dividing and ruling his country to keep him fully employed for some time to come, and is quite aware of the fact. He conducts nearly every detail himself, and works some twelve or thirteen hours a day, which says much for his energy.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

THE following is the programme for the 1893 season:—

10th	June	—XI versus XXII, Municipal Ground, behind the G T Hospital.
17th	,,	—Islam C C, Municipal Ground, behind the G T Hospital.
24th	,,	—B B & C I Ry C C, Cooperage.
1st	July	—Parsi Gymkhana, Marine Lines.
8th	,,	—Army and Navy Society's Stores C C, Municipal Ground.
15th	,,	—Lord Bentinck C C, Municipal Ground.
22nd	,,	—Y M C A C C, Cooperage.
29th	,,	—B B & C I Ry C C (Return), Cooperage.
5th	Aug.	—Army & Navy Society's Stores C C (Return), Municipal Ground.
12th	,,	—Military Medical C C, Municipal Ground.
19th	,,	—Y M C A C C (Return), Do.
2nd	Sept.	—Parsi Gymkhana (Return), Do.
9th	,,	—Islam C C (Return), Do.
23rd	,,	—Military Medical C C (Return), Do.
30th	,,	—Lord Bentinck C C (Return), Do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

RUMOURS are current in Ootacamund that Major-General Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.B., will be appointed shortly to the command of the Madras Army on the same understanding as the late Sir John Hudson.

QUITE a sensation was created by a Moulvi the other day at Delhi. Two maunds of charcoal were lighted in the Jama-Musjid Square and ladlefuls of livecoals thrown over his naked body. This was to testify to the power of an amulet worn by him.

MR. IBBETSON'S Commission has been instructed to furnish its report to the Government of India by the end of the current month. It is possible that one or more of the three members may be required to leave for England afterwards, in order to give oral evidence before Mr. Russell's Committee.

IT is somewhat strange observes a contemporary that no proper place of worship exists for the large European community that annually visits Srinagar. The building now in use was originally intended for a green house or something of that sort. On Sunday last it was quite over crowded, although not more than thirty people were present.

LIEUTENANT HELTINGTON, a Mason of many years standing, was to be installed as Master of Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood yesterday, after which a banquet was to be given at which the following were expected to be among those present:—Sir H. Durand, Sir E. Collen, Sir A. Niller, Generals Galbrith and Walker, Colonels Russell, Cooke and King-Harman, Majors Bowyer and Des Voeux, Colonel Robertson, Reverend Bateson, Messrs. Coldstream, Wigley Cullen and others. About 120 were expected to sit down. Worshipful Brother Macdermott performs the installation ceremony.

A REPORT showing the effect of the repeal of the contagious diseases regulations upon the health of the British garrison in India is shortly to be sent home. The statistics of the subject have been carefully compiled over a long series of years and it is needless to say that they make only one conclusion possible as to the terrible results of the House of Commons in the matter.

THE opening out of the Khagan Valley route has at any rate the merit of not being an expensive operation. The 23rd Pioneers are only receiving ordinary working pay, and including the allowances to officers, the cost of explosives, and such sundries, the job will probably not cost Government more than three thousand rupees a month.

THE Comptoir des Fonds Nationaux of Paris, which enjoyed a good reputation in the financial world, has suspended payment. It is said the misfortune was brought about by dishonourable means. A person connected with the establishment gave a list of all its shareholders to persons interested in bringing about the discomfiture of the Bank, against which a campaign was commenced. The shareholders, alarmed at the unfavourable reports published in some financial journals and by the circulars which were sent them, threw a very large number of their shares on the market. To tide over the difficulties of the moment, and in the hope of avoiding a disaster, the Company bought up its own shares.

To the regret of some, but apparently to the satisfaction of the general, football under Association rules has been gradually supplanting the older Rugby game in India. Perhaps after all it is the game more suited for the country, if football in any shape can be said to be that. And seeing that the game does flourish it is certainly well that it should be efficiently regulated. To this end, the Indian Football Association, just formed, with its centre in Calcutta, will doubtless conduce, and it may be hoped that in course of time the Association will obtain a real and vigorous control over the large and ever increasing number of clubs playing the kicking-cum-butting game. When shall we see the long wished for central Cricket organisation?

SUBSCRIPTIONS amounting to two hundred and eighty rupees have been received by the *Englishman* on behalf of the boats crews of the Nubia and Eridan who behaved with great gallantry during the recent cyclone. Captain Knox, of the Anchor Liner Nubia, in acknowledging the sum of one hundred and forty rupees, writes: "I have duly distributed the money amongst the crew of the lifeboat which so gallantly rescued the crew of the dismasted native vessel Shah-in-Shah, and in their name beg to tender their sincere thanks." The subcriptions for the boats crew of the Messageries Maritimes steamer Eridan have been forwarded to the Agent of the Company.

THE scene of the last Persian concession to Russia, Kasbin, is a town of some considerable importance in the north-west of the kingdom some eighty miles south of Resht or Reshd. A large transit trade passes through it to the latter place, and thence on to Enzeil, a port on the Caspian. From Kasbin the road might, and perhaps may be taken to Teheran, but the Shah would hardly open a way from a Caspian harbour to his capital without strong pressure.

THE ordinary general meeting of the New South-East Wynaad Estate (Limited), was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on May 25, when it was stated that the directors proposed to reconstruct the company by forming a new company with a capital of £20,000 in 80,000 shares of 5s. each. The report was adopted.—At an extraordinary general meeting which followed, Mr. Gramshaw (chairman) moved: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily."—Mr. Goldsmid seconded the resolution, which was adopted, the secretary (Mr. G. P. Pulling) being appointed liquidator.

THOUSANDS of gallons of good claret were destroyed at Bordeaux by a fire which broke out in the large stores of Messrs. Eschenauer and Co. At about nine o'clock an immense column of fire was seen to mount from the roof of one of the buildings, and this was quickly followed by several others. The flames spread so quickly as to overcome the efforts of the limited brigade, and cask after cask burst with a loud report. Fortunately, although a strong wind was blowing, the flames were wafted towards an unoccupied piece of ground.

SOME further particulars are now known respecting the murder of a student, whose headless body was recently discovered in a forest near the Plussa Station on the St. Petersburg-Warsaw Railway. It would appear that the young man was killed by his associates owing to his refusal to carry out his promise to assassinate an exalted personage. It is, in fact, currently reported that the band to which the deceased belonged contemplated the assassination of the Czar and Czarewitch, as well as of several prominent members of the Government.

THE struggle between man and the phylloxera in France has been long and severe, but at length, according to the latest official returns, man seems definitively to have got the upper hand. So alarming were the ravages of this pest at one time that the quantity of wine produced in France, after averaging over 30 million hectolitres annually from 1850 to 1859, fell from 1860 to 1879 to little more than 5 million hectolitres, or about one-sixth. For the last twelve years, however, it has been over 29 million hectolitres, so that we have practically gone back to the state of things existing forty years ago—that is, before the phylloxera had had been heard of.

ON May 24 the Conference came to a vote on the resolution in favour of an eight hours day, which was carried by a majority of nearly ten to one, the minority consisting exclusively of the North of England men, delegates representing 994,000 men being in favour of and representatives of 100,000 against the proposal. A Scotch delegate then moved that if the Parliaments of various countries refused to grant a legal eight hours day, a universal strike should be resorted to in order that the demands of labour might be enforced. This was opposed by the representatives of 120,000 miners, but supported by the great majority and carried.

SIR DIGHTON PROBYN, Controller of the Prince of Wales's Household, is announced to have succeeded to Colonel's allowances. Some critics (says the *Echo*) "are mistaken regarding this distinguished officer's military career. It was not in India, but in China, that Col. Probyn, as he then was, saw the end of his active service as a soldier. He went out to China in Sir Hope Grant's force as Colonel of the 1st Sikh Cavalry, one of the finest cavalry regiments in the world. Probyn, of 'Probyn's Horse,' will be remembered as long as the history of India is remembered. He was twenty-four or twenty-five years old when the Mutiny broke out. His exploits at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, with his brave Sikh troopers, were among the most brilliant and daring in the story of that terrible time. At the end of the Mutiny Probyn found himself a captain. Unfortunately for his military prospects, he was obliged to come home on sick leave. His abandonment of the life of camps for the life of Courts began with his appointment to the Duke of Edinburgh's suite during the Prince's visit to India. Some years later he was selected to accompany the Prince of Wales to India. Next came his appointment as Equerry, and after that his advancement to the Controllership. Sir Dighton Probyn's father spent his life in the East India Company's service."

AN accident befell Sir Algernon Borthwick's carriage on May 16th. The hon. member was alone in his brougham at the time the mishap occured. When he was about to drive down to the House of Commons from his residence in Piccadilly, the horse evidently got the bit between its teeth, and instantly bolted. The coachman was on the box and held the reins, but was unable to restrain the speed of the animal, although striving as far as possible to guide its course. As the carriage was turning towards Grosvenor-place there were some persons on the crossing near St. George's Hospital, including two women, one of whom quickly got out of the way, but the other wavered. Anxious to save her, the coachman tried to divert the course of the carriage, when it came into violent contact with the refuge near St. George's Hospital, twisting the axle, and otherwise damaging the wheel. The woman was, nevertheless, unfortunately knocked down and killed on the spot; whilst the coachman was thrown from his box upon his head on the pavement, and received injuries to which he succumbed about two hours afterwards in St. George's Hospital, where he was taken. The deceased coachman, whose name was Joseph Drury, had been in the service of Sir A. Borthwick for sixteen years, and was a most efficient whip, never before having had an accident, and being, of course, well accustomed to driving about, both in London and the country. The carriage was a good deal damaged, and the horse was also severely injured; but Sir Algernon Borthwick himself escaped unhurt.

"THE Cavalry Barracks at Aldershot," writes a Home correspondent, "now present a curious spectacle. All three are vacant, except as regards a few married people and the recruits. The three peccant regiments 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, are all encamped at outlying places, and mounted patrols prevent any officer or man from leaving his camp after 5 p.m. A Court-martial was ordered to assemble on the 19th of May, when the last mail left London, for the trial of some fourteen or fifteen men, mostly of the 20th Hussars, who were believed to have been chiefly implicated in the attack upon the barracks of the Cameronians; but there would appear to be a firm determination on the part of the men generally not to peach upon their comrades. The authorities were rather in a fix as to what should be done with the three regiments. To send them to other quarters would be not only no punishment, but an indulgence, for it would exempt them from the heavy work of the autumn manœuvres giving them instead some quiet garrison with an easy time of it. The last idea is that after a certain interval of their present punishment the regiments should reoccupy the Cavalry Barracks at Aldershot, but each in a barrack other than that which they previously occupied, the Cameronians being meantime sent to the North Camp, or somewhere out of the way. This idea savours somewhat of Earlswood, although it must be admitted it is difficult to devise a solution quite in accordance with commonsense. The Cameronians behaved well in the crisis, and promptly obeyed their officers, of whom the chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Laye, seems to have kept his head, in spite of a bad wound thereon, all through. The battalion was especially smart and efficient during last year's manœuvres, and the officers are a more than average lot, but somehow the Cameronians are not a popular regiment in the big camp."

THE news that Sir Edward Braddon, Agent-General for Tasmania, and brother of the most popular of lady novelists, is (says the *Evening News and Post*) about to return to Tasmania for good should not surprise anyone who knows him. Sir Edward has now seen service in India, in England, and in Tasmania, and he loves no place in the world as he loves the isle discovered by Van Diemen. It is, to his mind, a sublimated England. He goes into raptures over it equally in public speech and in private conversation, and the marvel is that he has consented so long to reside out of the favoured colony. He would, if he could, transfer the social delights of his position in London to Hobart, and to give them up will be nearly as great a sacrifice on his part as unwelcome a dispensation of his wide circle of friends. But the charms of fair and far Tasmania have prevailed, and this well-informed, genial gentleman, who has been an ornament to London, physically as well as mentally, will not seek a renewal of his present appointment.

WRITING in the London *Times* of May 24, "A Twenty years' Resident in Siam" says:—If the French really want to settle their frontier and have no larger designs upon Siam, I can confidently assert that they will find the Siamese quite ready to meet them in a perfectly fair spirit, and that a settlement honourable to both sides can be easily arrived at, but if they choose to send Annamite troops against these uncivilised frontier tribes, over whom the Siamese Government has no authority whatever, they cannot expect anything but resistance and bloodshed. . . . Every country in Europe is more or less interested in the maintenance of Siam as an independent power, but to England, with the thousands of her subjects who are resident in the country and the enormous preponderance of her trade, the intervention of France would be fraught with grave consequences. The apparent apathy and indifference on the part of our Government to the events of the past few weeks can only be explained by a want of accurate knowledge of the wide interests at stake.

THE Rev. H. E. Fox, of Durham, sends to the *Newcastle Chronicle* some extracts from letters received from Bishop Tucker, of Uganda. Writing on Feb. 3, the Bishop says in his belief the retention or abandonment of Uganda will be fraught with far greater, and wider-reaching consequences than, say, the

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,
PRICE..... Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

A SATURDAY'S telegram through Reuter to hand since those noticed in our report of that evening's date, advises a quiet market for Wheat, but an advance of ¼d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White in the spot in Liverpool, at 5s. 11¼d. Ex-Quay. The Linseed Market was easier; but no fresh quotations for Bombay Seed are given.

A Reuter's telegram from Washington under yesterday's (Sunday's) date reports that the Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 85⅞ per cent., which compares with a condition of 85·9 in June last year, and with an average of 86·6 for five years. The crop prospects are improving. There is a small increase in the average; but the planting is partly unsuccessful in consequence of the drought.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	12,840
" " Branches	Dec.	"	77,259
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	70,326
Government Securities	"	"	5,96,182
Other authorized "	Nil.		Nil.
Loans	Dec.	"	2,83,593
Bills Discounted and purchased	"	"	3,48,068
Balances with other Banks	"	"	84,009
Cash	Inc.	"	1,049,503

The increasing slackness of demand for financial accommodation in connection with the export trade of this port which has been disclosed by the more recent weekly Returns of the Presidency Bank, leading to the reduction of the Bank's rates of discount and interest by one per cent. in the middle of last week, is not so apparent in the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, though the current is still running in the same direction. During the week covered by the Return, the Bank's Cash Balance had been further increased by 10¼ lakhs, making it stand at 155½ lakhs; but the increase in Private Deposits had been but slight, and though loans had diminished to a rather greater extent than in the week preceding, Bills Discounted had decreased by only 3½ lakhs, against a diminution of 18½ lakhs shown in the previous Return, the total shrinkage of the trade demand for Money having been some 7 lakhs, compared with a falling off of 37 lakhs in the previous week.

COTTON has advanced here Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy to-day, in a steady market; but business has been upon a small scale in both directions. Exporters have bought 600 bales, consisting of 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 203-4; and 100 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 196; Bhijapore, at Rs. 190; and Mowa, at Rs. 201; while the takings of the Mills sum up 550 bales made up of 200 Sheagaum, at Rs. 197: 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 197; Salpatri, at Rs. 196; and Untni, at Rs. 172; and 50 Bhownugger at Rs. 204 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, with a small export business passing, and prices are again half-an-anna per cwt. lower, our quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-6-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4-5-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-6-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-4-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-15-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-3-6	"
Hard Red	"	4-8-6	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,454	bales
Wheat	46,036	cwts.
Linseed	20,159	"
Rapeseed	13,112	"
Poppyseed	1,375	"
Castorseed	1,330	"
Rice	3,082	"

FREIGHTS.—The Hanly Tower (s), for Dunkirk ready, has filled up at 16s. per ton; and some relets have been given at from 17s. to 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 25-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for Demand, for Bank remittance; with, however, no enquiry; and three months' sight Credits opened nominally at 1s. 2 31-32d., at which only a trifling amount was placed early in the day. For Bank remittance the rate rose gradually to 1s. 2 27-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand, the latter rate having been reported as practicable for Telegraphic also, and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 3d. was accepted, and, later on, 1s. 3 1-32d. was the best rate obtainable, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·58	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm and advancing, a rise of ⅛ to 7-16 having taken place in rates for Fours, which, after reaching 106⅛ for cash, and 105¾ for the settlement of the end of the month, with buyers in both positions, left off ⅛ per cent. higher, say, at 106⅜ and 106⅛, respectively.

SHARES are neglected, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	12	2	13 p.m.	...	20
Suez	12	3	...	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 12th June, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	34	...	3
" Kurrachee	..	35	...	1
" Madras	..	27	...	2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 10, as compared with the statement of June 3, 1893:—

	June 3. Rs.	June 10. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,01,532	53,14,392
Do. do. at Branches	36,60,981	35,83,730
Other Deposits	2,95,76,009	2,97,46,335
Post Bills	21,522	19,022
Cash Credits, undrawn	23,58,054	32,55,278
Rs.	5,59,68,123	5,59,98,757
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	79,65,384	82,62,036
Cash Credits on do. do.	33,40,316	33,40,799
Loans do. do. do.	1,27,73,377	1,21,89,784
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,11,17,923	1,07,63,369
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,392 Applied in reduction " " 2,85,000	3,92,821	3,92,892
Stamps, &c.	21,375	21,410
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks	2,65,836	1,81,827
Cash and Currency Notes	1,44,90,589	1,55,40,095
Rs.	5,59,68,123	5,59,98,757

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 11.
10 p.m. ... 81·7

MONDAY, JUNE 12.
6 a.m. ... 83·3
10 a.m. ... 85·5
2 p.m. ... 84·6
4 p.m. ... 84·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MACKENZIE—DEANE—May 16, at St. Mary's, Dymock, by the Rev. E. Horton, assisted by the Rev. R. Hine-Haycock, Archibald Thomas, son of the late T. Mackenzie, C. B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay, to Mary, second daughter of George Onslow Deane, Esq., of The Boyce Court, Gloucestershire.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COLLINS—June 11, at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Henrietta Isabella, the youngest daughter of the late Henry Collins, Head Overseer, Gun Carriage Department, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOLLIT—June 3, at Maltipore, the wife of G. Roy Follit, of a son (prematurely).
KANE—June 4, at Secunderabad, (Deccan,) the wife of R A Kane, Esq., Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLEAR—HOUNSELL—May 31, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. A. Stone, W. J. Clear, Esq., of Sheerness and Calcutta, to F. Hounsell, 2nd daughter of H. S. Hounsell, Esq., Sheerness.

DEATHS.

MANDY—June 7, at Calcutta, Frank Hill Mandy, the beloved son of J. C. Mandy, aged 25 years.
NEALE—June 5, at Quetta, Mary Norval, the wife of the late E. S. H. Neale, of Sukkur, Sind.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1893.

JAPAN, the "Asiatic Prussia," is apparently destined to outstrip her prototype in a form of State Socialism, which has an interest for all countries—and not least for India—where the general prosperity largely depends on the protection of the agricultural classes against the ruinous effects of failure of the rain-supply, floods, the devastation of the crops by locusts and other insects, cattle plague, and other epidemics—against, in fact, all the perils that afflict the cultivators of the soil, for which hitherto no adequate provision has been made. Japan has possessed since 1880 an Agricultural Distress Fund—virtually a compulsory insurance fund, to which the State gives considerable contribution. In the first five years of its existence this Fund aided 880,000 families with money for houses, agricultural implements, seed corn, or for the payment of the land-tax to Government. Three millions and a quarter of people were supplied by the Fund with the necessaries of life. Besides these operations for the relief of sufferers by fire, or flood, or drought, or other calamity the Fund acquired property amounting to several crores of rupees. But it was found that the Fund was after all only sufficient to assist the husbandman who was a prey to misfortune, which he could not avert; it did not recoup him his losses, or save him from the necessity of borrowing money at heavy interest by mortgaging his farm, or otherwise crippling himself. In 1886 Count Yamagata, the Minister of the Interior, instructed the Vice Minister of the Department of communications to instruct a German economist, Dr. P. Mayet, of that Department, who had given great attention to such subjects and submitted many schemes, which were embodied in legislation, to draw up proposals for the improvement of the condition of the Japanese cultivator. The result was a work on "Agricultural Insurance," published in German, at Tokyo, in 1888, and now translated into English by the Rev. Arthur Lloyd, M.A., and published in London, by Swan Sonnenschein and Co. While prosecuting the studies of which this book is the outcome, Dr. Mayet came to realise that the agricultural problem is in its main features the same for all countries, and that the need for the improved condition of the cultivating class, is as great in Germany and in other European countries as in Japan. This view of the question has been recognised in Germany as the true one, and many of the leading journals have recommended the learned doctor's proposals to the attention of the Imperial Government. In some of the preliminary essays, which Dr. Mayet drew up some twelve or fifteen years ago for the information of the Japanese Home Office, he showed that agriculture in Japan was making good progress, the new areas of land brought into cultivation being proportionately much greater than the increase of the population. This at least was the case in normal years. But an examination of the recurring cycles of famine years from A. D. 567 taken from Japanese materials, and compared with the agricultural history of Sweden, France, England, and Prussia led to the conclusion that "there must be some natural cause for the fact that periods of several years of abnormal climatic character shows themselves for the same countries in a degree far exceeding mathematical probabilities."

In other words the recurrence of periods of famine at intervals is more than a probability; it is a certainty for which provision must be made. This axiom is the point of departure for the proposals embodied in "Agricultural Insurance," a work which the author wrote for the information and guidance of the Government of Japan, but with the hope also that its deductions and recommendations should prove useful in other countries which suffer the same chronic difficulties. The author points out that the economical system of every country in the world without exception is at present one-sided. Greater attention is devoted to the improvement of industry and commerce than to that of the culture of the soil. Banks of various kinds—commercial banks, deposit banks, discount banks—bonded warehouses, exchanges, telegraphs, railways, steam navigation are at the disposal of the manufacturer and the merchant, who are besides supplied with abundant opportunities of insurance of goods and ships from all dangers during transport by land or sea. Agriculture is at an economical disadvantage. There is no insurance for crops against destruction by drought or flood or other natural calamity. In some parts of Germany there is a system of insurance against hailstorms, but there is none against frost or snow. The farmer has no such banking facilities as those enjoyed by the trader. He has to go to the town for money. Town property has an advantage over country property when it is a question of raising money by mortgage or otherwise. The result is that the country becomes more and more indebted to the towns, and the agricultural population is encumbered with debt. The last twenty years the difficulties of the agriculturist have been increased by the development of steam communication. Formerly when the farmers had had harvests, they recouped themselves more or less by selling their produce at higher prices. Now the towns are supplied from distant sources with cheap grain, and the farmer has to sell his short crops at competition prices. The urban cannot, in the long run, profit by the poverty of the agricultural population, for the country people are best customers of the citizens. Dr. Mayet proposes that rural property and crops should be made the subjects of a comprehensive system of agricultural insurance. At present in Japan as elsewhere the farmer can secure house and other buildings against fire, but the same insurance will not cover the greater risk of destruction by the typhoon, earthquake, inundation, or landslip. He cannot insure his standing crops against drought, wet, irregular seasons, or cold years. Constantly recurring natural calamities should be provided for by a general system of insurance. The "acute" natural calamities, tidal waves, inundations, typhoons, water-spouts, earthquakes, eruptions, landslips, are as fit subjects of insurance as fire.

It is a peculiarity of bad years that they come more frequently in continuous succession than singly. This is fortunately true also of good years, and advantage should be taken of the fact to insure against the disastrous years. A mitigating circumstance is that even in bad years, failure extends only to one or two kinds of crops, and there is a tendency to increase in other crops even in the same localities. Great heat, which kills some crops, will improve others. Advantage has been taken in Japan of this fact, and the introduction of various plants, some of which thrive, while others are injured under excessive rain, has reduced the frequency of famines in recent times. Variety of crops is in itself a form of insurance, of which full advantage should be taken. The leading idea of "Agricultural Insurance" is that rural buildings, crops, and cattle should be insured against all risks, so far as the farmer does not contribute by negligence or otherwise to his loss. A mere deficiency of crops which may be due to insufficient manuring, to careless tilling, bad seed, or neglect of irrigation, would not be a proper subject for insurance. A further provision against the indifference or idleness of the farmer can be obtained by refusing to pay the full value of any destruction of crops or cattle which is not wholly beyond his power to avert or mitigate. By these and similar means, the obligation of self-help can be impressed upon the agricultural population. For instance the Baden Cattle Insurance Associations require that the farmer shall bear a fifth part of every loss. In Prussia the State pays the full value of cattle that die from murrain, but deducts a considerable percentage in the case of cattle dying from glanders and other diseases to which neglect may have contributed. In regard to insurance against fire, there is always a danger of incendiarism or of negligence, and as a rule only partial payments are made. But no precaution can avail against earthquakes, therefore the full value may be paid without running the risk of encouraging them. In the case of crops insurance may secure full payment against "acute" dangers, which no forethought can provide against. For the "chronic" dangers which can in part be foreseen and combated, the payment should not be in full. Dr. Mayet recommends that agricultural assurance should be regarded as a duty incumbent on every farmer, but he admits that compulsory insurance would at the outset raise practical difficulties, which it would be best to avoid by gradually accustoming the people to insure as a means of protecting themselves against ruin. An essential part of the proposal is that the Agricultural Distress Fund should contribute to the Insurance Fund, at all events, until the latter has in the course of time accumulated a large reserve. It is also proposed to create banking and credit associations similar to those which were called into existence in Germany, to free the cultivators in the first instance from the claims of their feudal superiors and afterwards from those of the money-lenders. With more capital and a system of insurance against the worst vicissitudes of the seasons, the present conditions of agriculture would certainly experience considerable amelioration.

LORD ROBERTS has progressed on that round of public banquets which, according to a story attributed to his immediate predecessor as Commander-in-Chief, is more formidable than a campaign, and his friends are hoping that he will emerge from the ordeal as "fit" as he seemed to be when he arrived at Victoria Station from India the other day. On Wednesday before the mail left the distinguished General was the guest of the London Chamber of Commerce, and in reply to the toast of his health he made a speech, which by its modesty and good sense will if this is possible strengthen the unique reputation he enjoys among his countrymen. It may be true, as he somewhat apologetically said, that he is personally almost unknown at home; but publicly he occupies in the estimation of Englishmen a position scarcely held by any other living man. This may seem a great thing to say; but it is nevertheless quite true. Of course, we do not overlook the threats with which Exeter Hall has resounded, but Lord Roberts' fame will probably survive the attacks now being made on it by a knot of well-meaning but unprepossessing persons of both sexes. So far, at all events, their fulminations have left Lord Roberts tranquil, and the British public either sceptical or indifferent. But to return to our only other General Lord Roberts's remarks were as might be expected entirely suited to the occasion; this is not the first time he has shown that adaptability is not one of the least of his qualities. It was interesting to hear his testimony respecting the loyalty of our Asiatic fellow-subjects, princes and people. One of the former, the Raja of Kapurthala, was present and made an interesting speech which, the *Times* hopes, will be "widely read"—in Russia to wit. The people of India, Lord Roberts tells us, are beginning to recognise the benefits they derive from the British rule. They are also "sincerely attached to the Crown," and, he declares, that "under judicious treatment" they will be ready to unite with us in the defence of our great Indian Empire. That defence, he pointed out, is now a serious undertaking when "we are gradually being brought face to face with one of the great military powers of Europe, a contingency which unfortunately imposes on us obligations and responsibilities which necessitate a material increase in our military expenditure." Still the money needed is laid out without wastefulness, and the policy of the Government of India in regard to frontier defence had been unusually approved: "Before vacating my command, it was," he said, "extremely satisfactory to learn from the farewell addresses presented to me at Lahore, Lucknow, Calcutta, and Bombay, that the warlike races of the Punjab, the agricultural classes in Oudh, and the great commercial communities of the eastern and western capitals of India were unanimous in recognizing the wisdom of the defensive policy, which has been followed of late years by the Government of India, and in expressing their readiness to defray the additional expenditure which the pursuance of that policy has entailed." It is necessary that India should realise that our rule is permanent. If this were more fully brought home to the minds of the inhabitants they would, so Lord Roberts seems to think, abandon their present practice of hoarding the precious metals, and help us to develop the resources of the country. This is a theme that opens up many interesting reflections, and the speaker did well in calling attention to a custom, the causes of which are not generally understood in England.

MR. CAMPBELL, the missionary, who was deputed to distribute the money among the Pescadores islanders in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bokhara, has just sent to China an account of his work. Over a hundred natives who had taken part in assisting the passengers were rewarded. For all this, it appears, their love of pelf has not been overcome by the magnanimity of the friends of the survivors, for although they have handed over one or two rings taken from bodies and a few of Captain Sams' letters, there are other things of a like nature in their possession, which not even the offer of a reward of ten dollars would induce them to disgorge. They retain, Mr. Campbell has reason to believe, a quantity of paper money which they picked up at the wreck, and only partially civilised as they may be, they are aware that the paper is worth more dollars than the equivalent of the reward. Mr. Campbell reports the condition of the graves of those washed up by the sea as satisfactory. He held long conversations with the natives concerning the loss of the Bokhara and other vessels on their coasts, and has some suggestion of a sound, practical kind to offer with an eye to future possibilities of preventing casualties. They have shown him the peculiar formation of the coast, indicated the position of a hitherto unknown rock to the westward of Bird Island and south of the north-west Outlier. Mr. Campbell suggests the erection of a lighthouse on the north Island, believing that if one were erected the number of wrecks would be diminished. As an alternative a light of the first order on Fisher Island, instead of that now existing, is proposed, as it is believed this would be sufficient to show all over the Pescadores. The provision of a telescope is also recommended to enable the men on Bird Island to scan the wide region of low-lying reefs after a storm, and so offer timely assistance to any wrecked vessel or seaman. The stories told by the natives of shipwrecks on the Pescadores are thrilling in the extreme. They testify that in October last, when the Bokhara and Norman were lost, a third vessel went down with all hands. Several years ago a vessel they assumed to be Japanese went down on the same rock, as the other nameless vessel of last year. They saw the men, who numbered about a hundred, gesticulating, and heard their cries for help, but the sea was too high to admit of their rendering any assistance. Though there is no direct evidence, it is believed that this was the Japanese cruiser built in France, which was sent out to Japan, and was never heard of after leaving Singapore. In their accounts the details may show indications of elasticity, but Mr. Campbell says that the stories are told so circumstantially that there is unfortunately little room for doubt as to their truth.

FROM Peking, along with the cry of stagnation of trade, comes a statement that the Imperial High Commissioners appointed to prepare the natal celebrations of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager's sixtieth birthday have memorialised the throne for at least sixty million of taels to pay the necessary expenses. This is a far greater sum than would suffice to celebrate the marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. SEXTON'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Mr. Sexton's Party are pressing him to reconsider his intention of resigning his seat in Parliament which has arisen from long standing friction that has existed between the directors of the *Freeman's Journal*, and especially between himself and Mr. Healy.

RANJITSINGHJI'S CRICKET.

The *Times*, in a leading article on the late cricket matches, says, that Ranjitsinghji's batting and fielding for Cambridge are both excellent, and rejoices to find an Indian so distinguishing himself against the Australian eleven in our national game.

RISING OF CONVICTS AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, JUNE 11.

A rising took place to-day among six hundred convicts working in the quarries here, the object being to effect their escape. They were, however, frustrated by their guards, who opened fire on them, and killed thirty-nine. Eleven only escaped.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11.

The Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states that the average condition of the crop in eleven cotton States is 85⅞ per cent. The crop prospects are improving. There is a small increase in the acreage, but the planting is partly unsuccessful in consequence of the drought.

THE ASSISTANT QUARTER-MASTER GENERALSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

It is quite possible that Captain Bunbury will now officiate for Colonel Young as Assistant Quarter-Master General, who will probably be selected for special duty connected with the Cantonment Code.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

The final memorandum of the Government of India on the wheat crops of the present year will be issued in a day or two.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, BENGAL.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Newman officiates for Dr. Pilcher as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

CHILAS NEWS.

A letter, just received by the Babusar-Khagan route, reports that everything is quiet at Chilas, and Captain Kaye is in command of a detachment.

HAIL-STORMS IN SIMLA.

Hail-storms of extraordinary violence have passed over Simla to-day.

THE C. D. ACTS COMMISSION.

The C. D. Acts Commission fully corroborates the statement that the spirit of the orders of Parliament was evaded, but that the military authorities, much less H. E. the Viceroy, are nowise responsible.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF ARMY STAFF.

H. E. the Viceroy has, we hear, desired that Sir George White's scheme be put forward instead of Lord Roberts' scheme of the re-organisation of the Army Staff as a compromise. This is surely equivalent to condemnation as any compromise between the inefficiency and efficiency cannot fail to be extremely unsatisfactory.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bookely goes to Bhopal shortly as Residency Surgeon.

MISS LAMBERT.

Miss Lambert, daughter of Sir John Lambert, is seriously ill in Simla.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE.

The full Report of Lord Herschell's Committee is expected in Simla to-morrow week, and probably be considered in the Council the following Thursday; but it is exceedingly improbable that anything will be made known in India before the opinion of the Government has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

Within the last few days telegraphic communications have passed between the Secretary of State and H. E. the Viceroy on the subject of the recommendations of the Herschell Committee which have now been made known in brief to the Government of India. Their purport will, of course, remain a state secret, pending the receipt of the full text of the Report, which should reach Simla about the 20th instant.

As further communications are likely to be necessary when the Report arrives, H. E. the Viceroy has abandoned his intended trip to the Maral Range, to which he was to have started this week.

COLONEL DURAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand arrived at Bandipura from Gilgit, on Saturday, and has stared for Srinagar, where he will stay a day or two to discuss the border matters with Colonel Barr, Resident. He then goes on straight to Simla.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE KASHMIR DARBAR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neville, 14th Bengal Lancers, has left Simla, on Monday, for Srinagar, to take up the duties of the officiating Military Secretary to the Kashmir darbar.

THE AMIR'S EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Pyne has also left Simla for Peshawar, en route to Kabul. Before departure he and the Amir's agent at the head-quarters of Government saw the Viceroy on Friday. Mr. Pyne carries back no letters or messages to the Amir.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Hodson, late senior Inspector of Schools, Burma, has been appointed Superintendent of educational and literary departments, at Crystal Palace.

PERSONAL STAFF OF MAJOR-GENERAL BLUNDELL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 12.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General Blundell, Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Leach, to be Military Secretary; Captain Hudson, to be Aide-de-Camp; and Risaldar Major Raoji Rao Sawant, to be Native Aide-de-Camp.

RETENTION OF THE NATIVE CAVALRY WHICH PROCEEDED TO ENGLAND.

It has been decided to retain the guard-of-honor of Native Cavalry, which proceeded to England to serve as an escort for the Queen on the occasion of the opening of the Imperial Institute, for the Duke of York's marriage takes place early next month.

CAPTAIN PEYTON.

Captain Peyton who was acting as officiating Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard has been ordered to rejoin his Regiment at Deesa, owing to the arrival of Captain Gott from England, on leave.

CHANGES IN THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

It is rumoured that Sir Comer Petheram proceeds on six months' leave to England shortly, Mr. Justice Norris officiating as Chief Justice, as Mr. Justice Prinsep, the Senior Judge of the High Court, also goes on leave at the same time as Mr. Justice Petheram.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Secretary of the British Indian Association has addressed to the secretaries of more important Political Associations in Bengal asking for their co-operation in the steps it is taking to strengthen the hands of Mr. Paul and Sir William Wedderburn in pressing the question of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service.

FAILURE TO STAMP SHARE WARRANTS.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Trevelyan and Mr. Justice Prinsep decided a reference by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a case in which a man was charged, under Section 35 of the Indian Companies Act, with neglecting to stamp warrants of transfer of shares. Their lordships held that they had no option but to inflict a fine of Rs. 500 on each share-warrant issued without stamp, leaving it to the Revenue Department to enforce the penalty or not.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

The board of directors of the South India Railway called on the Agent to explain the reason for the preferential rates for groundnuts allowed to Pondicherry. In response to the protests from private firms it is hoped that the unjust state of things will now be put a stop to.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL PORTEOUS.

Colonel Porteous, Inspector-General of Police retires in August after thirty-two years' service.

DISTRESSING FATALITY AT OOTACAMUND.

A shocking accident occurred to-day in the hunting field. Captain Preston of the Bombay Infantry was drowned while out hunting. His horse bolted with him and ran into the Pykara river, where he was drowned, the body has not yet been recovered.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, JUNE 12.

Captain Preston, a former Aide-de-Camp to Sir Charles Arbuthnot was drowned in the Pykara river, near Ootacamund this morning, whilst following the hounds.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Java left here at daylight on Sunday.

SUEZ, JUNE 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Manila left here on Saturday, for Bombay.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 12.

The s. s. Gwalior arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 12.

French mail steamer Melbourne from China arrived. Orient Line mail steamer Orizaba from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	98⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65⅛
Bar Silver	38⅛

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

HINDU RE-MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of 2nd June, 1893, under the column of "The Native Press," there is a quotation from the *Subodha Patrika*, which states something about the marriage of "a well-known and well-educated Hindu gentleman, who holds a high office in a Native State." I do not mean to say what the *S. Patrika* has heard is wrong. Allow me to say that sometimes the ignorance about the circumstances of a man leads to an unpleasant consequence. Indeed the gentleman in question has been regarded by all those who well know him as "a man of advanced ideas," and they have full respect for him. The *S. Patrika* says "advanced ideas and reformed views and all the talk of regenerating the country evaporate when the time for action arrives." May I ask what is one of the chief objects of a marriage in the eyes of a Hindu? One of the chief objects of a marriage in the eyes of a Hindu is to perpetuate his name by having male issue, without which according to Hindu Shastras one's ancestors get no rest in the next world. There are other various reasons for the same. How pathetically the King Dushyanta in Sakuntala says "*Radata hasha hai swarga man pitru Maharo.*" Is marriage, be it for the first time or second time, "a regrettable tendency?" No reasonable man, speaking scientifically, would admit. What is the proper age for marriage? I should say it is between thirty and forty years. What! people of Europe and other countries who marry between the age of thirty and forty are shameless persons? Do they become "a by-word and a reproach"? I know of a well-known European Professor who has lately gone home to marry a second time. I do not know much about this Professor, but this much I can say with certainty that the above alluded Professor and "the gentleman who holds a high office in a Native State" referred to are nearly of the same age. Besides what is this so-called reformation in India after. It is after the Western civilization, and if the step which is being taken by the Hindu gentleman in question is regrettable, and shameless, undoubtedly the reform of the West proves to be no better. Some one might contend, can anyone guarantee that the gentleman alluded to will have male issue? But it is well-known that hope is immortal. No human being can positively say what is stored up for him in the distant future. Beautifully it is said:—

"Hope like the glimmering tapers light,
Adorns and cheers the way;
But still as darker grows the night
Emits a brighter ray."

Such is hope. Hope buoys up a man, and the fact cheers and keeps up the spirit. If there were no such a thing as hope there is no saying what might become of human beings. Well might the *S. Patrika* say that the gentleman becomes shameless. And most feelingly asks "Will nothing shame the gentleman?" I might here say while the paper expresses sorrow, it betrays perfect ignorance of the circumstances of the gentleman. It would have been far better had it spared its advice and feelings. Uninvited advice is never welcome. A few words more about the method and manner of the *S. Patrika*, and I shall have done. What the *S. Patrika* says is worded in such terms as might be expected from one who has not a spark of human feelings. However, it seems the *S. Patrika* is ignorant about the circumstances of the gentleman and what vent it has given to its feelings may be passed over. It is better to think well and know well before one advances his opinion.—Yours, &c.,

FACT.

Idar, June 5.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

THE following General Order in the Military Department was issued as a *Government Gazette* (Extraordinary) yesterday:—

Bombay Castle, 12th June, 1893.

No. 302.—In consequence of the lamented death of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., the Command of the Bombay Army devolves on Major-General R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, British Cavalry, the next Senior Officer, as Provincial Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 10th June, 1893.

By Order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. A. CUNINGHAM, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 26.

CRICKET REPORTING.

IT is impossible to say with any degree of accuracy what sport owes to journalism and what the press owes to sport. It is, however, beyond all doubt that the obligation is mutual, for while newspapers have undoubtedly popularized various forms of sport, and created and sustained interest in various out-door amusements, on the other hand the weekly and daily periodicals which have devoted space to sport have reaped their reward in the way of increased circulation. And, after all, a newspaper is conducted, in most cases, exactly on the same lines as any other business. The proprietor of a newspaper is as anxious for profit as the grocer or the chemist. This is the time of the year when periodicals of all kinds devote many columns to cricket; to reports of matches, to notes and comments, to gossip and statistics concerning this splendid democratic pastime. Just as I gave you some faint idea in my last letter of the racing reporter, so I want to increase your knowledge of cricket critics, commentators, and descriptive writers. The first Australian cricket team which came to England in 1878 brought their own reporter with them. True he was a player, but Tom Horan is known the world over more as a writer on the game, under the familiar signature of "Felix" than as a champion in the field, although during this trip he scored 377 in 28 complete innings, giving him the modest average of 13·4. Moreover, when the seventh Australian team was in England, Mr. Clarence P. Moody, a South Australian reporter, accompanied them, and this dark-visaged, little man was a very agreeable companion. He published an interesting pamphlet concerning the combination, and his contributions to the "Adelaide Observer" were always interesting. Every important paper in England has a cricket reporter, and in addition to that the public will be astonished to learn that there are three or four cricket reporting agencies, which make much money out of the game, and keep reporters who do little else but deal with cricket the year round. When I say agency, I mean an institution which enjoys a large turn-over through supplying reports of important matches to newspapers. The leading purveyors of this class of news are the Cricket Reporting Agency which is managed for the Press Association by the part proprietors, the brothers Pardon; the "Sportsman" Syndicate, worked by Messrs. Ashley and Smith, chiefly through Mr. H. V. L. Stanton ("Wanderer," of the "Sportsman") and the Exchange Telegraph Company, directed by Mr. Joseph Andrews. The two former supply the morning and evening newspapers with telegraphed reports and the Exchange Telegraph Company especially lay themselves out for sending short, sharp, and suggestive messages for the leading clubs and exchanges. Cricket reporting is an important branch of the work of the sporting specialist, and the reporter deserves to be considered next to the expert journalist who goes racing, as I described in my last.

A REPORTER MUST UNDERSTAND THE GAME: STRANGE STORIES.

The work of the cricket reporter may not be so laborious as that of his brother on the racecourse, but a capital knowledge of the game is a "sine qua non," an extensive acquaintance with its literature is desirable, an infinite capacity for close observation is as necessary as strong eyes, a judicial mind and a discriminating faculty are imperative, and the capacity to get through a vast quantity of writing in a short time is just as desirable as the other accomplishments I have named. It is impossible to do justice to cricket unless a man thoroughly understands the game. If he has been a player so much the better. A cricket reporter cannot afford to be like the yokel which long Tom Lockyer used to tell about. This peasant went in, and very soon had his off stump knocked clean out of the ground. The middle and leg stumps remained standing, and this truly rural sportsman never offered to leave the crease. "You're out, sir," said Tom Lockyer. "Not me," was the reply. "Nonsense," rejoined Lockyer: "look at that stump knocked down; you're out, fair enough." "Am I?" said the batsman. "Well, I shan't goo out—if there's two up, for in our country we're like members of Parliament—we goo by the majority." This ingenious argument did not prevail. Some cricketers have hides like crocodile skins. In a county match where Pilling was keeping wicket, a beautiful ball from Watson just took the bail off. Pilling caught the bail and the ball with one motion, and very rapidly returned the ball and readjusted the bail. It was all done like a flash of lightning. The simple batsman looked round and remarked. "Well, I could have sworn I was out." Whether it was bluff or artlessness made not a bit of difference. He had to retire. As I have said, a cricket reporter should know the game, and should be able to see exactly what does take place. He must not share the simplicity of these batsmen. I once was told of a cricket reporter who went on a trip to a public school with the county team, who had forgotten their umpire. The reporter consented to act in that capacity. His first duty was to give a schoolboy his "guard." He did not ask the young gentleman what he required, nor did he tell him what he had given him. The bat was held in the usual perpendicular fashion, when the reporter umpire motioned with his hand either to the left or right, and the young batsman moved the willow accordingly. With a patronising nod of his head, and a commanding wave of his hand, he at length said "That will do," and the batsman proceeded with a block he did not understand. There was a titter which was magnified into a laugh when the umpire-reporter, in reply to an appeal from the wicket-keeper, said "Out," and the wicket-keeper returning the ball to the bowler, said to the batsman, "Stay where you are." Men to be first-class cricket reporters want to be smarter than this. A journalist who cannot conceal his ignorance better than this is a poor creature. The cricket scribe who does not understand the game is, however, a rarity.

CRICKET SCRIBES CLASSIFIED.

Cricket reporters can be conveniently arranged into three classes. First there is the humdrum perfunctory personage who details and confines himself to them; second there is the mechanical reporter who indulges in slang and loose verbiage; and third the graceful writer with a descriptive touch who dwells on a match as a whole and presents a vivid picture of the play. The reporter who wallows in detail is the gentleman who once described a batsman's treatment of a bowler thus: "He hit him for 4, he hit him for 3, and then he hit him again." The bewitching symmetry and the striking eloquence of this sentence speaks for itself. He too is the chronicler who tells you how every run was got by Shrewsbury, and having done so repeats the process when the batsman retires by reminding you that Shrewsbury hit so many 4's, 3's, 2's, and singles, and that he was batting for so many hours, minutes, and seconds. This kind of reporter is the man who has no originality and no gift of language. He is a mere dry-as-dust chronicler, a scorer and statistician. That is all. He would be far better engaged in roughly shaping the blades of bats so that they may be piled up, to season the wood, or in turning stumps and bails with the aid of a lathe. To some people there is not much difference between a cricket reporter and the man who regulates the telegraph board and obliges the bowlers with sawdust.

A DISREGARD FOR THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.

However, even this kind of reporter is harmless compared with the misrepresentative of the Press who refuses to take the trouble to try and write the Queen's English. I detest this kind of a being. He brings the Press down to the level of the understanding of the pothouse lounger, and down to the argot of the gutter-snipe. The ordinary resources of the English language are sufficient for cricket. Technicalities are legitimate and cannot be avoided. The English tongue has proved itself equal to greater demands than ever a game of cricket will make upon it. The attainment of a clear and concise style free from slang should be the aim of every journalist whether he be an expounder of politics or a chronicler and commentator in the world of sport. Why should a round ball be called a sphere, the stumps a timber yard, and a bat the willow? Why should a fielder at long-off or long-on be described as being out in the country? Why should a bowler be called a trundler? Why should a ball which breaks or twists be spoken of as a "curly one?" Why should the wicket-keeper be humiliated by the title of stumper? Why should a man who plays out for his runs in a free and fearless style, who forces the game and hits with accurate vigour be denounced as a "swiper," and a slogger? Why should one who offers a stubborn resistance, who by the block system destroys the spirit of the bowler, and demoralises both him and his fielders be dubbed a stone-waller. Many other more or less objectionable terms and phrases have been imported into cricket without any justification; terms which tend to bring the game down to the level of cock-fighting, rabbit coursing, and prize fighting. If we would be worthy pressmen let us adhere to the English which at any rate is pure if not elegant.

YANKEE CRICKET REPORTERS.

With American or Colonial pressmen one need hardly be so exacting. It is not possible for an American reporter to write English. Last October "The Cricket Field" published an interview with Mr. C. W. Wright, who declared that it was worth while for an English cricketer to visit America if it were only to read the comments made about them by the Press, for some of them were irresistably funny. "One paper," said Mr. Wright, "remarked that 'An inspection of the wicket was first in order, and then all hands proceeded to don their flannels.'" That reads rather nautical—something like all hands proceeded to the pumps. "The criticisms on the play were often distinctly original," added Mr. Wright. "For instance, 'Wright hit a liner considerably overcharged with warmth in the neighbourhood of mid-off,' and 'Wreford-Brown commenced rapping out boundaries with commendable zest.' Our colours attracted much attention, and one journal said, 'In fact Wood's red, yellow, and black ready-made four-in-hand was so loud that it frightened a cab-horse outside the hotel, and came near causing a runaway.'" These are fair specimens, but they can be beaten. When Mr. Fitzgerald's team was in Canada and America, in 1872, Mr. Grace was credited with "a fine cut for one—well-fielded by long leg." That long leg must have been a ubiquitous personage. Here is another specimen: "Mr. Grace is a large-framed, loose-jointed man, and you would say that his gait was a trifle awkward and shambling, but when he goes into the field you see that he is as quick-sighted, sure-handed, and light-footed as the rest. He always goes in first, and to see him tap the ball gently to the off for one, draw it to the on for two, pound it to the limits for four, drive it beyond the most distant long leg for six, looks as easy as rolling off a log." Mr. Grace was credited with "an eye that can detect at a glance the course about to be pursued by the invading sphere of compressed leather." Mr. Hornby—Monkey—was described as hitting a ball over the heads of the bowler and long-stop. This was a boomerang feat! One kind of bowling was spoken of as "overhead and ears and patent round-hand breakback, and another as "stickticklers, while the wicket was said to have been "flattened out." We have never had anything in England to equal "stickticklers." That is something to be thankful for. When George Parr's team was in America in 1859 he made some of his prodigious leg hits, and the reporters declared that balloons were despatched to the North Pole in the hope of overtaking the ball. This is not mere slang. It is, as Mr. Wright says, funny. The American reporter cannot help the "quicksilversosity" of his race, but the English Journalist who can't be funny can avoid slang.

THE BEST CRICKET WRITERS.

The highest and best type of cricket reporter is the descriptive journalist who generalises gracefully on the days' play in a well-written three-quarters of a column of big type. If you want to know exactly what I mean turn your eyes to the "Daily News" during the progress of a great match such as England and Australia, and read the introductory articles in that paper or peruse the prominal remarks to any important contest in the "Field." In each instance I warrant you will find cricket animadverted upon in an educated style that gives much pleasure to the lover of the game and to all who can enjoy a concise, pointed, clear and graceful account of a contest with bat and ball. Our most polished writer on the pastime to-day is Mr. Andrew Lang. Our most eminently practical and elegant cricket reporters to-day are the brothers Sydney and Edgar Pardon, the former of whom edits "Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack," Mr. H. V. L. Stanton and Mr. T. R. Sutton of Manchester. The most garrulous gossip-monger and reminiscent of the ready writers on cricket now living is Fred Gale of Mitcham—the old Winchester boy who has exiled himself out in Manitoba. Other gentlemen who have played the game such as Mr. A. G. Steel, Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell and some of the Lyttletons, also discourse pleasantly on the recreation which they love so ardently.

BE CAUTIOUS!

The cricket reporter should never be too hasty in his judgment of performances in such a changeable pastime. The feats or failures of one day are rarely a guide to what may be expected from the same player on the morrow. In 1873 Dicky Daft, who has just published his "Kings of Cricket," assisted the Players in their annual encounter at Lords against the Gentlemen. In the first innings Daft was bowled by Mr. Appleby, the left-handed Lancashire amateur, before he had scored. The following morning the late Mr. Knight, of the "Daily Telegraph," and then editor of "Wisden," expressed the opinion in the "Daily Telegraph" that Daft had lost all his form. On the afternoon of that very day Daft went in a second time and played a chanceless innings of 102 ere he was bowled off his glove by Mr. Appleby. Daft rather gloried in asking Mr. Knight if he was still of opinion that he had lost his form. This was a case of want of caution on the part of an exceedingly able man. In matters of opinion on sport it is a mistake to be too positive. However cricket reporters as a whole discharge their duties cleverly and conscientiously. Nearly the whole of their work is written at a great pace and transmitted by telegraph. Under these circumstances their accuracy is not less remarkable than that of the racing reporter.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Secretary of State for India has decided that the War Office Allowance Regulations apply to all moves of troops at Imperial expense between India and the Colonies.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 60,000 in the current year to meet the extra expenditure likely to be incurred on account of the despatch of the first millitary column to take part in the operations in the Kachin country.

THE question whether income-tax should be levied on the pay of British Army Reservists when the aggregate amount of their reserve pay added to other emoluments exceeds Rs. 500 per annum having been raised, the Government of India have directed the Millitary Accounts Department not to take into account any income of the Reservists beyond the payments actually made to them in that Department.

THE Comptroller, Hyderabad, having inquired whether the authorised office and stationery allowances drawn by Station Staff Officers of the several classes include an allowance for office rent and, if so, what sum should be recovered from them when their officers are accommodated in Government quarters, the Government of India, in replying, say that the office allowances granted to Station Staff Officers are intended to cover all expenses connected with their offices, including rent, but they would prefer not to lay down any fixed scale of office rent to be recovered from such officers under the circumstances, as each case would have to be decided separately, as the sum to be recovered would be the assessed rental of the public quarters occupied as an office.

THE manifesto of the Centre, which has been long expected, and which has just appeared, treats exhaustively all the chief questions of the day in Germany. It declares (says the *Times*) that the struggle is to be upon the question of the transformation of the empire into a military State and the continual and excessive burdening of the suffering working classes for the sake of the army. The party of the Centre will endeavour to obtain perfect liberty of conscience and religion, and complete equality in every department of public life for the followers of recognised Christian creeds. Financial reforms are demanded, and the manifesto concludes by declaring the moment to be more critical than any through which the German Empire has yet passed. The dissensions prevailing both among the Clerical and the Radical parties in Germany are increasing in extent and bitterness, and are likely to have important consequences in the approaching electoral contest. The Social Democrats are preparing to run candidates in almost every constituency throughout the empire in order that, at the first ballots on June 15, they may test the whole strength of the party.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University yesterday evening, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, the Vice-Chancellor.

THE LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The first business on the agenda paper was a notice of motion standing in the name of Mr. R. M. Sayani to the effect that the late Lieut.-General Sir John Hudson, K. C. B., should be appointed to the Faculty of Arts.

Mr. Sayani, in addressing the Senate, said: Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—Since the agenda paper was issued the gallant General, respecting whom this motion was to be made, has been removed from us by a sudden and cruel death, and consequently under Bye-law 59 I crave your permission and the permission of the Senate to allow this question to be dropped.

The Vice-Chancellor: Gentlemen of the Senate,—I presume it is your wish that this should be done, and, perhaps, it may also be your desire that an expression of regret at Sir John Hudson's sad death should be placed on the record of to-day's proceedings.

The members of the Senate having concurred in the suggestion a vote was entered in the minute accordingly.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling said for a long time past there had been a desire among the natives of this country that they should be more fully represented upon the Legislative Council of India and upon the Legislative Councils of the different Presidencies than had hitherto been the case, and in order that their wishes should have some effect given to them an Act had been passed and rules issued under which certain bodies in India were now authorised to send up to their representative Governments the names of one person whom they recommended to the Governor to appoint as a member of his Legislative Council. Whether the rules which had been made and the bodies which had been selected were satisfactory, or whether they gave a wider individual representation was not a matter which need be discussed there. The recommendation of one member had been given to the Senate of the Bombay University and an order to enable the Senate to recommend somebody to the Governor for the purpose of appointment to the Legislative Council of the Bombay Presidency. It was necessary that some rules should be framed so that those who had to elect that particular person should know what they had to do. Consequently, the matter was referred to Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta and himself to draft a certain number of rules for that purpose. Those rules were drafted and subsequently submitted to the Syndicate and with certain alterations had been recommended by the Syndicate to the Senate for their adoption. No amendment to those rules had been notified, therefore he did not propose to deal with the rules at any great length. Of course the intention of the Government was that the whole of the governing body of the University should be represented, and not merely those who took an active interest in the actual government of the University, because it seemed to him the University represented more or less adequately the highest form of education in the Presidency, therefore the intention was that the person recommended by the Senate should be the representative of all representatives of higher education in Bombay. Accordingly the rules had been so framed that every one, who was a Fellow of the University and who was in India, might be able to express his opinion, and thus prevent the possible risk of the election of the representative of the University being brought about by a clique resident in the Presidency town, because it would be very undesireable that the representative of the University should run the risk of being the representative of only a small portion of the Senate. It was most desirable that all members of the Senate should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion as to whom they thought the most suitable person to represent them on the Council, and in this he might point out the precedent of the University of London had been followed. The election of a Member of Parliament by the Convocation of that University was voted not only by those present but by those who were absent, the latter sending a proxy through the hands of a Fellow and member of Convocation who presented it at the ballot-box. If that be admitted as the proper basis on which the election should be made the rules which had been drawn up to Rule VIII. followed almost as a matter of course. There might be some details capable of amendment, but at the present time there being no amendment suggested the rules would be considered as a whole and either accepted or rejected as a whole. The ninth rule provided for decision in case of an equality existing between two candidates. It was, of course, desirable that the matter should be settled as expeditiously as possible, for in order to reach all the Fellows, who were in India, and to enable any two Fellows to nominate some one whom they thought the proper person to be selected, fourteen days had been allowed. Possibly it might be found that less time would be sufficient, but they were bound to make rules, which would work satisfactorily in the majority of cases: they could not very well provide for cases which might happen only accidentally. Then when the nominations were received a little time would be required to get the voting paper printed, and in re-directing them to all the Fellows who were outside the City of Bombay and to get them back would occupy another fourteen days, so that the time which would be required to take the voting would be over a month. He understood by the procedure which would be adopted by Government they would only have two months given them to make their recommendation so that in the event of there being an equality of votes between two persons it would be utterly impossible with any degree of certainty to send out another set of voting papers and to get them back again in time, consequently the way which had been suggested in Rule IX. had been adopted by the Syndicate as being the only practicable way of settling the matter. Theoretically it might be more desirable that fresh voting papers should be sent out with the names of the candidates having an equal number of votes, but looking at the practicability of these two rules it was decided that the one placed before the Senate that evening was the one that would secure the desired result with the least loss of time and would meet with an ordinary amount of acceptance at the hands of the Fellows. With regard to Rules X., XI., and XII. all that he had to say was that the only way of working any rule, which would require new voting papers to be sent out in case of an equality of votes would be to alter Rule X., and instead of making the Syndicate the final judge in the event of any dispute, to make the Registrar the final judge, because if after an election there was a dispute as to whether certain voting papers should have been rejected or whether the voting papers had been rightly counted, or anything of that nature, the matter would have to go to the Syndicate, and as the members of that body could not be got together in any satisfactory numbers without two or three days previous notice, the result would be that if fresh voting papers had to be sent out there would be still less time left of the two months during which fresh votes could be taken. Before the rules were drafted the matter was discussed in a meeting of the Syndicate, and the general principle on which they should be drawn was decided and most of the matters to which he had referred were thoroughly gone into and were settled in the way in which they were now placed before the Senate. He concluded by moving—

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following rules be adopted in the matter:—(1.) As soon as convenient after the receipt by the Vice-Chancellor from the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department of a letter requesting the Senate to recommend a person for appointment as an Additional Member of the Council for making Laws and Regulations only, the Registrar, at the direction of the Vice-Chancellor, shall send to each Fellow then in India a notice stating that an election for such purpose will be held, and that nominations of candidates for such election will be received up to a date named therein, whichdate shall be fourteen days from the date of the despatch of such notices. (2.) After the despatch of such notices any two Fellows may nominate in writing any other Fellow as a candidate at such election. Such nominations must be sent to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than 6 p.m. on the date fixed in such notice. Any nomination received by the Registrar after such time shall be marked by him as received out of time, and shall be treated by him as null and avoid. (3.) Immediately after the date so fixed the Registrar shall prepare sufficient number of voting papers (having regard to the number of Fellows then in India) containing the names of all candidates duly nominated in accordance with the preceding rule, and shall send one of such voting papers to each Fellow then in India whose registered address shall be outside the City of Bombay, together with a notice that such voting paper is to be returned to the Registrar, duly intialled and signed as hereinafter provided, so as to reach him before 6 p. m. on a day to be fixed in such notice, which day shall be fourteen days from the date of the despatch of such voting papers. The day so fixed as aforesaid shall be the day of election. At the same time the Registrar shall send to each Fellow, whose registered address is within the City of Bombay, a notice of the day and place of election, together with a list of all candidates duly proposed as aforesaid. (4.) The election shall be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m., on the day of election, and shall be by means of voting papers which must be intialled as hereinafter provided and signed by Fellows who wish to vote in person in the presence of the Registrar at the time and place of election. (5.) Voting papers sent to electors whose registered address is beyond the limits of the City of Bombay, who do not wish to attend in person at the time and place of election, and voting papers furnished on application in writing to such Fellows as may be beyond the limits of the City of Bombay on the day of election, must be initialled as hereinafter provided and signed by them in the presence of a Magistrate or judicial or political officer by whom such papers will be authenticated under orders which have been issued by Government. (6.) Each Fellow will be entitled to one vote, which he may record in favour of any one candidate by writing the initials of his name on the voting paper against the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote, and by signing the voting paper at the foot thereof. If the Fellow record more than one vote, his voting paper shall be cancelled by the Registrar and a note thereof made thereon. (7.) Voting papers which are not tendered to or received by the Registrar before 6 p. m. on the day of election will not be counted by him. (8.) All valid voting papers received before 6 p.m. on the day of election shall at 6 p.m. be scrutinized by the Registrar in the presence of such proposers of candidates as may be present, and the Registrar after completing this scrutiny shall forthwith make a report to the Syndicate stating (a) the names of candidates nominated under Rule 2, (b) the number of votes recorded for each candidate, (c) any nominations or votes declared void under Rules 2, 6 and 7. The Syndicate shall thereupon forthwith declare the name of the candidate who has received the highest number of votes: and such candidate shall be deemed to have been duly elected for recommendation to his Excellency the Governor. (9.) If an equality of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates, and the addition of one vote would entitle any one of those candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the candidate to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn by the Registrar in such manner as he shall determine. The result of such drawing by lot shall be final and conclusive. (10.) The decision of the Syndicate in any case arising under the provisions of Rule 6, Rule 7 or Rule 8 shall be final and conclusive. (11.) On the result of the election being so reported as aforesaid, the voting papers shall be destroyed. (12.) The Syndicate, after the result of such election shall have been declared as aforesaid, shall report to his Excellency the Governor the name of the candidate who has been elected and recommended as aforesaid.

Dr. Deshmukh seconded the motion.

Dr. Peterson said it was a satisfaction to him that some sort of apology had been considered necessary by the mover for the perfectly unique procedure introduced in the rules. In his opinion the procedure contemplated by the rules was not in accordance with the Act of Incorporation of the University. He knew that somebody who would follow him would say that the Act of Incorporation had nothing whatever to do with the matter, but he contended that the two things were most intimately connected. If they looked at the preamble of the Act they would find that it spoke of more purposes than one, and one of those purposes was the better encouragement of education in Bombay. Everything that appertained to education appertained to the University, and he could conceive no more beneficial step for the furtherance of education than that the Senate should have its own representative on the Council, therefore to his mind the question before them was intimately connected with the Act of Incorporation. But if the opponent, whom he was taking the liberty of forseeing, said that it did not, then he would ask him to read Bye-law 33, which provided that such proposals only as were immediately connected with the Act and were in accordance with the Act of Incorporation should be entertained and debated, and holding, as he did, that the matters were so connected he thought it was for the Vice-Chancellor to say whether Mr. Starling's proposal was not entirely out of order. Referring to Mr. Starling's observation that no amendment had been suggested he remarked that when he got his copy of the rules he was disposed to think that the Syndicate composed as he now learnt of Messrs. Starling and Mehta, and to whose authority in a private matter he should only too willingly bow—had acted in ignorance of the Act, and supposing procedure was being taken in ignorance of the Act, he looked to the Syndicate themselves to come forward with an alternative scheme. In those circumstances, he asked, what were he and those who agreed with him to do? After very carefully considering the matter he had decided to move the adjournment of the debate to Tuesday, the 20th instant, which would enable him to give the required notice of an amendment which would be to the effect that provision for the election should be made by adding certain words to Bye-laws 82, 83, and 84 which were the bye-laws referring to elections. He concluded by moving that the debate should be adjourned to Tuesday next.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Starling said there was no rule which enabled Dr. Peterson to move that the debate on a particular subject merely should be adjourned and that the rest of the business on the paper should be proceeded with.

Dr. Peterson then referred to Bye-law 59 and contended that according to that he could move such a proposition at any time.

After some further discussion on the point,

Mr. M. R. D. Dave seconded Dr. Peterson's proposition.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said Dr. Peterson having succeeded in putting the amendment, which he wished to propose to the Senate in an intelligible form, he trusted he would be allowed to speak. He hoped the Senate would not accept the amendment for the reason that he considered it was an unusual thing when a motion had been before members of the Senate for weeks for a member to say he would like to propose an amend

like to have re-considered. He appealed to the Syndicate, and asked whether they were not able to extricate the Senate from the difficulties in which it was now placed. He admitted there was neglect on the part of those who were not prepared with amendments, but many felt a difficulty in bringing forward small amendments, which could not be given effect to without reconstructing the whole scheme.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik thought that if Dr. Mackichan had found difficulties with regard to the details of the rules, he might have sent in an amendment. Not one amendment, however, had come before the Senate, and that showed that members were prepared to approve of the bye-laws.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan: My special objection is with regard to Clause 9.

Dr. Peterson: I have no hesitation in moving that that matter be referred back to the Syndicate. I do this particularly as I learn from Mr. Mehta that the legal point has not been considered by the framers of the rules.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling: Mr. Mehta spoke for himself.

Dr. Peterson: However, I think the circumstance is sufficient to refer the matter back to the Syndicate.

Mr. Mehta: I do not admit that the point of law ought to have occurred to me. What I said was that it did not.

Dr. Peterson: Under By-law 40 I move that the Syndicate be directed to review their decision in this matter.

The Rev. Mr. Scott seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted it would be unfair to send the rules back to the Syndicate without their receiving more definite information with regard to the points upon which reform was needed. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan had said there were one or two points which suggested themselves to him as difficulties. He (Mr. Kirkpatrick) would like to see some amendment to indicate what the points were. If the rules went to the Syndicate and were returned again to the Senate for approval Dr. Mackichan might get up again and say he knew of an amendment he would like to move, or Dr. Mackichan might say "I should like the matter to go back to the Syndicate" and Dr. Peterson would thereupon move that it should go back. (Laughter.) I think we ought to know what benefit is to be gained before adopting the amendment.

Dr. Govindram Tripathi supported Mr. Kirkpatrick and considered the rules might be passed, and if there was any flaw in the rules they would discover it later on. Even the laws passed by Lord Harris had been found to contain serious flaws, and he (the speaker), for one thought, absurd mistakes had been made. If they found absurdities there, there could be no wonder they should find them in the Senate. (Loud laughter.) It could not be said that there had been in the University any bureaucratic spirit at the bottom of the proposed rules. Everything had been done in the open, and no *prima facie* objection had been made out.

Mr. J. Kapadia considered no harm would come of sending the matter back to the Syndicate.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling opposed the amendment as it seemed quite useless to send the matter back to the Syndicate. The business they were going to enter upon was an entirely new one, and all of them were more or less inexperienced. They knew the end to be attained, but they did not know exactly how the details were to be worked out, and it seemed to him that if the matter was sent back to the Syndicate without any definite instructions, the Syndicate would say they could not alter the rules, and they would come back in the same state to the Senate. The rules had been before the members for the proper time, and they had had plenty of time to read them and put down on paper what their objections to the rules were. If they had done that, and the matter had been sent back to the Syndicate, then they would have something to go on. There was nothing at present which could direct the Syndicate as to what alterations ought to be made, and he considered the fact that no amendment whatever had been sent in showed that as a whole the members of the Senate were willing to accept them and work on them for the present. If at the coming election, or at some future election, some fault was found in the rules, they would have plenty of opportunity of amending them, but at the present moment all they knew was that one or two members objected to the ballot, but they had not heard what they proposed instead of it.

Principal Oxenham said that the Senate having thought fit in its good sense to throw out one amendment conceived in the interests of obstruction, it could not do better than follow its own good example and throw out the other. The matter before them was not whether the rules could be improved, but whether the Senate was prepared to pass them as they stood, or throw them out absolutely. There was one great reason why they should pass the rules, because in trying to make more or less they might lose it altogether. If they exceeded the time allowed by Government, they might say the Senate had not availed itself of the privilege, and they might be kept waiting for a year before they got their representation, and they would then look decidedly foolish. (Hear, hear.) Not only had no amendments to the rules been proposed, but the notice of the business had been in the hands of the members for four weeks, and if the boundless genius of obstruction had not been able to conceive any practical amendment in that time, he thought it was futile to allow obstructionists any further time to obstruct. (Laughter, and hear, hear.)

The amendment was put and negatived by a large majority.

The original motion was carried *nem. con.* without further discussion.

EXTENSION OF THE FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

Mr. D. A. Khare moved that the words "and 1893" be inserted after the words in "1892" in the first and the fifth lines, respectively, of the paragraph in brackets in Appendix Old Regulations at page 96 of the Bombay University Calendar 1892-93." The mover said the resolution would have the effect of extending the old First B.A. Examination to the year 1893, inclusive. The resolution was in the interests of plucked students, but it must be remembered that if the course had not been altered there would not have been any necessity for the grace asked. Requests from the students had been forwarded to the Syndicate and refused, therefore, some members might think the motion was brought forward in a spirit of criticism. He had no such desire. He could say from personal enquiry that most of the members of the Syndicate had sympathy for these students, and if the applications had been made in the proper manner they would have been granted.

Mr. Chandavarker seconded the proposition.

Dr. Peterson asked if the matter had been before the Syndicate in accordance with the rule?

The Rev. Father Dreckmann said the matter had been before the Syndicate informally when the petitions were received from the students. If they were certain the Second B. A. would not be extended beyond 1894 it was an evil which might be borne.

The motion was adopted.

REGULATIONS FOR ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

Mr. Justice Starling moved that the regulations for the election of two Municipal Councillors by Fellows resident in Bombay be revised according to notice. He said that at the last election there were two candidates for whom an equal number of votes were recorded, and as there was no rule by which that difficulty could be remedied, the matter had to be reported to the Corporation, and they decided what had to be done. In order to prevent a recurrence of such an incident the Syndicate had drawn up certain rules to obviate the difficulty. Rules 55 to 89 already in existence were also remodelled, and put into such a shape as would enable an election to be carried out satisfactorily.

Dr. Bhalchandra having seconded the motion was unanimously adopted.

ENHANCED FEES.

In accordance with notice Mr. Justice Starling moved that the figure "30" in line 1 of Regulations 4 page 101 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93, be left out, and the figures "50" be inserted in their place. He said that at the last meeting of the Senate it was agreed, to enhance the fees of candidates, but at the time it was not noticed that the alteration would not affect those who went up under the old rules, and it seemed to the Syndicate that it was unfair that those who went up under the new rules should be obliged to pay Rs. 50 for the degree which those under the old rules could get for Rs. 30.

Mr. Sayani seconded the motion, which was carried.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS.

It was resolved to accept with the best thanks of the Senate an offer of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas for the foundation of a scholarship, to be called the "Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship," and of Rs. 6,500 in 4 per cent. Government Paper from the secretaries of the "Sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit Entertainment Fund" for the foundation "of a Scholarship, to be called "The Hon'ble Sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit Scholarship" for lady medical students founded from surplus funds of the public entertainment given in honour of the Knighthood conferred on that gentleman on the occasion of the jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

After transacting other business, the Senate was dissolved.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred upon the Sultan of Johore, the Order of the Iron Crown of the First Class.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, Mr. George Cotton occupied the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. Annandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Budrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nasserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Pranjivandas Gulliandass, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, seconded by Dr. Mody, it was resolved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction should be given to the payment from surplus cash balance of Rs. 2,500 for a suitable casket to contain the address to be presented to H. R. H. the Duke of York on the occasion of his marriage and Rs. 350 for engrossing and forwarding the address.

POSTAL SERVICE TO TANSA.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction of the Corporation, under Section 67 (*b*) of the Municipal Act, to his arranging with the postal department for an alternate day postal service to Tansa on payment of Rs. 10 per mensem. The charge should be met from the grant for contingencies, water-works.

Dr. Mody moved that the necessary sanction should be accorded.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta proposed an amendment that the Commissioner should be requested to inform the Corporation whether it would not be better to employ a man at Rs. 10 per mensem instead of paying Rs. 10 to the postal authorities. Mr. Mehta was of opinion that though the matter was very small yet it was the duty of the Corporation to be business-like in dealing with every matter that came before them. Instead of paying Rs. 10 every month to the postal department they could employ a man of their own for the same amount, and the man would in addition to the duty of bringing letters from the post office do other work that he might be called upon to perform.

Mr. Roughton said that they had no security that the postal authorities would accept the proposal laid down in the amendment if they passed it. If the payment was made to the postal department, the Government would be responsible for the actions of the delivery peon; but if they had a man of their own they could not hold the postal department responsible for the delivery of letters, &c.

Mr. Wacha was of opinion that the amendment was a desirable one, for if they were to complain about the postal peon employed by the Government the authorities would say that their man was never at fault; while if they had their own man they might hold him responsible for it.

Captain Walshe suggested that there was a difficulty in employing their own man to do the duty of a delivery peon, for, he said, the post office would never deliver any registered letters to a private peon under any circumstances. Besides, added Captain Walshe, he could see no economy in a paltry sum of ten rupees either; they would perhaps have to pay a large amount by way of compensation if their man met a tiger on the way. (Laughter.) And also they would have to substitute another man if their own peon was sick. (Laughter.)

The amendment being put to the meeting was carried by a large majority.

THE BENI-ISRAEL AND MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUNDS.

On the motion of Mr. Pherozshah Mehta the consideration of letters from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the burial grounds for the Beni-Israel community and the Mahomedans was postponed, and the Commissioner was requested to mention in writing his own views, on the relative merits of the different plots of ground mentioned in the letters.

THE MANAGEMENT OF TULSI FOREST.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton proposed that as applied for by the Commissioner in a letter, he should be authorized to request the Government to permit the Forest Department to undertake the management of the Tulsi forest on the terms stated by him in his letter.

Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mehta moved an amendment that the Commissioner should be requested to report further details on the subject.

Dr. Katrak seconded the amendment.

The amendment being put to the vote was carried.

THE PROPOSED CLOSING OF THE MUSTAN TANK.

Mr. G. W. Roughton moved that as applied for by the Commissioner sanction be given to the closing of Puran or Mustan Tank, on the south of Bellasis Junction Road. The tank, the Commissioner said in his letter, was of no use to the public and by being filled in it would enable a junction to be effected between the north end of Oonderia Street and Bellasis Junction road together with cross roads.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed an amendment that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner to report thereon as to whether the tank was a nuisance or not, and also as to what would be the cost of filling it up.

Dr. Banks was of opinion that water in every tank in large cities was impure and that the tank in question should be closed as it was a source of danger to public health.

Mr. Hamilton believed that the tank was at present a source of infection and disease. The only use made of the tank at present was the commission of suicides, the young ladies of the vicinity frequently threw themselves into it.

Dr. Bhalchandra withdrew his amendment, and the original motion on being put to the meeting was rejected.

A STRANGE POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas proposed that priority should be given to Mr. Kabraji's notice of motion, which stood ten items behind on the agenda paper, and which ran as follows:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to bring back, in consultation with the Executive Engineer and the architect, all the new furniture in the Council Chambers including the desks and the dais, and to re-arrange the seats with such modifications as may be deemed necessary for the convenience of the Councillors, reserving at the same time such space as may be available for the due admission of the outside public into the Hall."

Mr. Kabraji: Sir, this is a very strange proposal. The member who has given the notice of motion does not say anything, and another gentleman proposes to give priority to an item. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kursondas asked the President to rule whether he was in order or not.

The President said that in his experience he had never before come across such a point, and he was therefore willing to hear what the other Councillors had to say upon it.

Mr. Shroff, Mr. Setalvad, and Mr. Roughton were of opinion that it was legal and proper for a member to move for priority to be given to any item on the agenda paper, though it might stand in the name of another member.

Mr. Kabraji complained that he was the member who had given the notice, and it was very strange that he should not have been consulted before such a proposal was made. (Laughter.) He would strongly object to priority being given to that item of business. He liked to take his time and bring the matter before the meeting in proper order.

Mr. Mehta observed that it was left to the discretion of the President to allow a member to bring a proposition before the meeting when another was afraid of doing so.

The President thought it would be very unfair for members who were expected to bring forward motions, when other members would spring upon them. (Hear, hear.) He ruled that the matter was not of such importance as to be immediately brought forward.

The Corporation then proceeded with the next item of business on the agenda paper.

RENT FOR POSTAL BOXES.

The Corporation next considered letter No. 2620, dated 8th May, 1893, from the Commissioner, forwarding list of post boxes with in Municipal limits, showing the locality, the value of land and the rent chargeable for land occupied; and requesting orders from the Corporation whether, having regard to the insignificant total (Rs. 82-1-7) of the rent, it was worth while to charge anything. If the Corporation decided affirmatively sanction was requested to the boxes being allowed to stand on payment of the rent specified in the list.

Mr. Mehta proposed "that the Corporation decide that rent should be charged for the ground occupied by post boxes within Municipal limits, and that the postal department shall remove such boxes at their own expenses when called upon to do so."

Mr. Hamilton moved as an amendment that considering the small amount which would be received from the postal department the Corporation did not think it advisable to demand any rent for ground occupied by postal boxes and sanction the occupancy of such ground free of rent, on the condition that when circumstances arise necessitating the removal of any box or boxes the post office authorities would at once cause the removal of such box or boxes at the expense of Government. The amendment was adopted.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S CRITICISMS ON THE MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Letter to the President, No. 1469, General Department, dated 27th April, 1893, from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, forwarding letter No. 0A—34922, dated 30th March, 1893, and accompaniments, on the question of amending the financial statements published in the Bombay Municipal Administration Report for 1890-91, and stating that Government have no doubt that the Corporation will give careful consideration to the Accountant-General's criticisms and recommendations, was referred to the Standing Committee for report in consultation with the Commissioner.

The Accountant-General, in his letter, said: I have the honour to return the papers received with your memorandum No. 94, dated 10th January 1893, on the subject of the financial statements published in the Bombay Municipal Administration Report for 1890-91. Some of the difficulties to which I referred in my letter of April last have been explained in the letter of the President of the Corporation and the memo. of the Chief Accountant, but I am still of opinion that my main contentions were just. I see that I misunderstood the entry regarding the profit upon Building and Repair Certificates, but the practice of the Municipal Account Office in such matters does not appear to be uniform, as the full cost of Town-duty Receipt Forms and Tendor Forms is entered at pages 114 and 118. It hardly seems worth while to keep a Profit and Loss Account for a few printed forms. It would, I think, be sufficient to keep a Stock Account charging expenditure as a municipal charge and treating recoveries as revenue. There is also an apparent want of uniformity in the matter of interest upon Deposits and Investments, which are not always credited as revenue, but are sometimes deducted from expenditure, as at page 133, where the item of Rs. 12,390-2-8 is so deducted. I am still disposed to think that interest derived from investments of money which does not belong to any special fund, such as the Sinking Fund, ought not to be treated as revenue. But even taking it as a receipt a comparison with interest payments can easily be made, as will be seen from the Statement A, which accompanies this letter, and to which I shall refered later on. The involved procedure for adjusting the nominal profit on Stock seems to me quite unnecessary. Stock is either purchased for re-issue as in the case of similar or workshop materials, or not for re-issue as in the case of furniture. In the former case it would be simpler to debit the stock account at once, dispensing with the debit as entry expenditure and the credit entry to surplus receipts. In the latter case the price of the Stock might well be charged as expenditure at once. This is the Government system, and it is found convenient. The head of the Department served, certifies each year that the Stock on his Stock Account is in his possession, or accounts for losses. The arguments advanced in support of the practice of showing premia upon loans as part of the Municipal liabilities appear to me to be unsound. These premia are not due for repayment to debenture holders, and can, without inconvenience, be treated as revenue. It is true that in the Port Trust Accounts the discount on loans is entered as an asset, but the argument that, if this be correct, it is equally correct to treat premia as liabilities, is not a fair one. The procedure adopted by the Port Trustees was approved by the Auditors, because in their case it was a necessity. Their loans were issued at a loss, but the full face value of the debentures had to be brought upon the books as a liability, because the Trustees were bound to repay it. It was inconvenient, and in fact impossible to charge off the discount at once as expenditure because it would then have been impossible to apply the revenue of the year in the manner that the Trustees were required to apply it. It was accordingly arranged, to meet this difficulty, that the discount should be held under a Suspense Account, which should be cleared by yearly appropriations from revenue, credited to a Sinking Fund. No similar difficulty exists in the case of the Municipality, and I cannot understand for what reason the President of the Corporation assumes that, unless premia are shown as liabilities, they cannot be utilised for expenditure on works. No analogy can be drawn from the Reserve Funds of Banks and Companies, as these are created by the transfer of a certain portion of the profits of each year to the Reserve Fund. The Chief Accountant's statement in paragraph 4 of his memo. that uncollected revenue is not brought to account seems opposed to his statement made in paragraph 23, and to the accounts. Thus at pages 138 and 139, Rs. 2,114-2-10 are credited and Rs. 8-8-2 debited as commission upon private works. A further debit appears at page 129 for "Loss on account of Private-works, irrecoverable bills sanctioned to be written off Rs. 6,649-10-6." The Statement of Liabilities shows a balance of Rs. 5,289-6-1 as the receipts for these works, whereas the write-off entry leads to the conclusion that there was a net loss. The loss on account of irrecoverable bills has not apparently been deducted from the credits but shown as part of the charges. The main contention in my previous letter was that the statements published are too voluminous, and that the figures should be condensed by being shown under suitable major, minor, and detailed heads. The Chief Accountant describes the way in which the present forms came into existence, but little advantage will be gained by discussing their history. The question rather is, whether they are suitable for the purpose for which they are intended, which is the information of the tax-payer, or whether changes will make them more suitable for that purpose. I have advocated, and still advocate a change on the ground that the statements are not complete, simple clear or concise. They are not only incomplete but also so difficult of comprehension as to have com pletely puzzled experienced Accountants in my office, and I have had to apply for information from the Chief Accountants Office, which has been most readily afforded. With the assistance of information thus furnished a seat of statements has been prepared which I submit for consideration, venturing to hope that they will be considered not only by Government, but also by the Corporation to be better suited to accompany the Administration Report than those which I have been asked to criticise. These specimen Statements (which have been filled up for 1890-91 as far as the available information has permitted) are more complete than those which have been published; in that they included the transactions of the School Fund and the payments made to the Sinking Fund and the Municipal Building Fire Insurance Fund, which are altogether omitted from the Statements published in the Administration Report. It is no doubt convenient to keep a seperate account of the School Fund, but Section 120 of the Municipal Act requires that the part of Municipal revenues spent on education shall be credited to a separate heading in the Municipal Accounts. It therefore seems necessary to incorporate these transactions in the general accounts at least once a year. Information as to how the Educational grant was spent is given in the Municipal Commissioner's report at page 37, but it finds a place neither in statement No. 3. where by law it should be, nor in the Joint-School Committee's report where the public would probably next look for it. The law also requires that, when a Sinking Fund is created, it shall be set apart and used only for payment of loans. I do not for a moment imagine that sums due to the Sinking Fund have been misapplied, but the published accounts do not make it clear that they have been properly applied. In 1890-91 the Municipality paid Rs. 37,775 to the Sinking Fund and received Rs. 12,402 as interest due to it. The latter sum has been entered as ordinary revenue and the former does not appear as a separate item (because there is no separate head under which it could have been taken), but is included in the item of Rs. 1,51,229-9-9 at page 141 of the report. The Corporation must naturally desire to make the transactions with regard to this Fund as clear as possible. Its position is explained at page 12 of the Municipal Commissioner's report, but it ought also, I think, to be exhibited in the Financial Statements. The Statements which have been drawn up in my office have, for conciseness and simplicity, been condensed from the Statements as published, the figures being re-arranged as far as the information available has permitted. Statement A shows, in accordance with Sections 118, 120 and 121 of the Act the Municipal revenue and expenditure under major heads only, and gives the surpluses of the year in the General, Waterworks, and School Funds. Statement B shows the same expenditure under major, minor and detailed heads, and also includes those transactions of the year, which do not affect Municipal revenue such as Debt, Deposit and Advances. As Appendices to Statement B, there are two Schedules only partially filled in for (a) New works constructed out of revenue and (b) Loan works. As it seems to me desirable that the actual sums spent shall be capable of comparison with the sanctioned grants, the details are given separately. These Schedules also show the balances of loans which are unexpended and will I consider serve a very useful purpose. No balance sheet accompanies the report for 1890-91 though such a statement is, in my opinion, essential. Such a balance sheet is to be found in Statement C, which has been drawn up on the supposition that the figures in the Assets and Liabilities Statement of the report are correct. Necessary additions have been made and the figures have been re-arranged so as to show the true position of the Municipality. The note to the closing debit entry refers the tax-payer to the works, which represent the money spent in excess of the ordinary revenue of past years. The fuller examination of the accounts, which has been made since the present reference from Government was received, has disclosed some other matters which appear open to criticism, but I shall not refer to them. If the forms of statement which I propose are approved and adopted, the mistakes which seems to me to have been committed will disappear. A considerable amount of pains has been taken to show as clearly as possible what seems to my office the most appropiate manner of representing to the public the Municipal transactions of the year, and I trust that I have not given cause for the Corporation to imagine that the work has been carried out in an unfriendly spirit. My sole desire has been to give them the benefit of the experience of a Department of Government which has a large experience with public accounts."

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

AN ANGLO-GUJERATI DICTIONARY.

THE great value of a dictionary generally lies in the service it renders in consolidating language by accuracy of definition, variety of illustration, and elucidation of philology. But when the dictionary is bilingual, its usefulness is considerably enhanced, for, in addition to the ordinary advantages, the juxta-position of the syntax and idiom of two languages greatly facilitates passage from the one to the other. The difficulty as well as the importance are still greater when the two languages comprehended belong to different stocks. The "Comprehensive Anglo-Gujerati Dictionary," a prospectus of which is before us, has therefore all these justifications for its compilation. But if we are to believe the prospectus, the new lexicon will have a much greater claim than ordinary dictionaries to the indulgence of the public, which does not always contemplate with pleasure the publication of a costly book. The dictionary will be nearly the same size as Webster's International, will contain more than 80,000 words, and will be profusely illustrated. Anglo-Vernacular dictionaries hitherto compiled, even on a large scale, have confined themselves to ordinary words in general use, and have on that ground claimed the merit of being practical. But this practicalness has found no place for scientific and technical expressions —apparently not because these expressions do not occur in the practice of literary study or composition, but because equivalents for them are not easy to find. It was in reference to this difficulty of finding accurate and scientific equivalents for the abstruse terminology of special branches of study that Dr. Johnson said in the preface to his dictionary: "He whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand." The compilers of the dictionary under review have conquered this difficulty. Able scholars have been engaged for translating words of subjects, of which they have made special study. The list of collaborators given shows that the compilation will be a unique record of the result of Western education given to the natives of India. Graduates in literature, science, law, medicine, and every other subjects are co-operating in this great task, unprecedented in this country. No subject is to be superficially treated by giving mere translations of technical words, but these serve very often merely to confuse the student. From the specimens given we see that every scientific term is fully and clearly explained, so as to give the work the advantageous features of both a dictionary and a cyclopœdia. Another feature, supplying a sad want in Gujerati is the introduction of a uniform orthography throughout the work, on a special system drawn up by an eminent Gujerati scholar. To this is added the happy circumstance that the editor-in-chief, Professor Sanjana, is a Sanskritist as well as a Persian scholar, having at the same time a competent knowledge of Gujerati and Marathi, and thus warranting precision and correctness with regard to all the preponderating elements in the Gujerati language. Among other features of the dictionary we may mention that besides Gujerati renderings it will give English other words and explanations also, thus saving reference to another English dictionary. No doubt, this can be best done by English scholars only; but, as it is, the help to the student will be very great, for very often explanations in English are very imperfectly understood by students without the help of Vernacular equivalents. Again, the new dictionary will give in Gujerati the pronunciation of all words, accentuated and syllabified. Whatever may be said against this method of teaching pronunciation of English words, there is no doubt the native student will be thankful for it; "for English systems of pronunciation," say the editors, "principally owing to the paucity of vowel symbols, are not intelligible, even after careful study, to any but the more advanced students." Another striking feature of the work is that it will contain a large number of Indian words, some of which have by naturalization obtained rights of citizenship in the English vocabulary, while many more have gained currency in Anglo-Indian newspapers, and even official publications. The editors instance "the now well-worn" word Abkari. Well-worn as in sooth it is, it is to be hoped they will not define it as Dr. Johnson defined "Excise." Among other things, we may mention the insertion of irregular plurals, the sound and practical etymology of all words, and many other items of useful information. The second editor, Mr. Sethna, is connected with the Educational Department, and, though a Parsi, is thoroughly conversant with pure Gujerati. His management promisses to leave no want of the student-class unattended to. As a last feature we may refer to the more than 2,000 pictorial illustrations which the prospectus promises. A well-known firm of London is to furnish the cuts, and we are assured they will pay much more attention to proportion than the local manufacturer who has supplied the illustrations for the specimen pages has done. In conclusion, we wish the gigantic scheme a speedy success, and hope that the public will not fail to appreciate the labours of the learned co-operators, the result of whose great and useful undertaking is to be had at a marvellously cheap price.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

THIS week's lottery handicap resulted as follows:—

Mr. Traylen, (50 secs.)	1
Mr. Taylor, (40 secs.)	2
Mr. Sharpe, (25 secs.)	3
Mr. Coates, (25 secs.)	4
Mr. Martin, (20 secs.)	5
Mr. Beynon, (5 secs.)	6
Mr. Bond, (10 secs.)	7
Mr. Claridge, (scratch)	8
Mr. Catchpole, (50 secs.)	9
Mr. Houfton, (15 secs.)	10

IT is difficult (says the *Spectator*) not to ask oneself, when noting the death of "Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury," whether the race of "great ladies"—in Lord Beaconfield's sense—is not destined, as we swing onwards towards Republican institutions, to die out. There seems so little place for them in the coming days. We do not see the great lady in modern France, where birth is ostracised in political society, or in America, where reverence is a plant of the slowest growth. Society grows too large, the circle of the powerful too wide and too irregular in its outline. Few women exercise ascendency in more graces than one; and democracy, though it never secures, or tries to secure, the equality it raves about, enlarges the number of the grades, all with power of their own, almost without limit. The great lady of the future will have to reign through direct influence over the dictators whom democracy tends to throw up; but that is a dangerous way of reigning, and one apt to deteriorate the nature of the woman who tries to exercise it. In the time before us, moreover, birth will have little meaning, and the true "great lady," with rare exceptions—the Empress Eugenie being one—is the product of centuries of continuous and conscious independence all around. One hardly knows what may happen in America when families exist there who, say for two centuries, have been nourished in the independence which comes of vast wealth and armies of adherents; but in Europe, we fancy, the day of the "great lady," who is at once a social power, a political force, and a distinguished figure among good women, draws very near its end. Those who most nearly approach the ideal in England to-day, belong to a generation which is slipping with extraordinary rapidity into oblivion and the grave.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

AJMERE RAILWAY SCHOOL.

THE scholars of the above school presented a valedictory address and souvenir to Mr. J. W. Fordham, the retiring honorary secretary of the school, on the 9th instant, in the presence of a large number of visitors and parents of the children. The proceedings opened with a short prayer offered up by the Rev. O. W. DeSouza, after which the headmaster, Mr. C. T. DeSouza addressed a few words to Mr. Fordham on behalf of the teachers. He said that as Mr. Fordham had been connected with the school for so many years as its respected and much-esteemed secretary, he could with perfect propriety address him as the father of the school; and that as he had endeared himself to the children by his kind and affectionate ways even so had he no less endeared himself to the whole teaching staff, and that they had learnt to regard him as a valued friend and wise adviser in all matters affecting the interest and welfare of the school; that personally he had to acknowledge the kind and courteous treatment both he and his wife had always received at his hands, thus rendering their work in the school both a pleasure and delight. It was a matter of very deep regret that the pleasant association was so soon to be severed. He then in his own name and that of all the teachers offered Mr. Fordham their most sincere and cordial thanks for all his kindness to them in the past, and asked him to accept of their hearty good wishes for his welfare in the future. The children's address was then read by Master Donald Murray, the senior boy of the school. It expressed in very suitable terms of feelings and sentiments towards their kind and affectionate secretary, and their deep regret at the sad and cruel parting.

Mr. Fordham, in reply, said that he had heard with heartfelt pleasure their touching address, which abounded in kindly sentiments and affectionate words towards their old secretary, and was as simple as it was sweet; but that the pleasure of meeting them there that morning was greatly marred by the sad thought of having to part from them so soon, perhaps never to meet again in this life! He said that he had loved to come among them constantly to hear them repeat their lessons, to follow them in their games, to join them in their school treats, and, above all, to read God's word with them. But if he were to tell them all he thought and felt on that occasion he should weary them. He would only say that he had never looked upon school management as a duty—it had been a work of love with him; that he could have done little to make their school life cheerful and happy, were it not for the help he had at all times received from the Agent, who takes such a keen interest in our schools, and considers money given to them well spent. But, after all, the success of a school, he thought, depended on the head-master, and he took that opportunity of acknowledging the valuable services rendered to the Ajmere Railway School by Mr. De Souza, ably assisted by his wife and the two assistant teachers, Mrs. Berrill and Miss Beard. The school, he thought, had reached a state of perfection under Mr. De Souza that it had never before enjoyed, and it was some satisfaction to think that he is leaving it in such good hands. The school-rooms are well filled with children, and the cash chest with rupees. Returning to the address, he said, that their assurance that they would often think of their old secretary, found a ready response in his heart, that, even if it were possible for him to forget the dear ones now before him, they had taken the precaution that he should not do so by accompanying their address with a small memento in the shape of a ring. He could not tell them how he appreciated their generous gift, and how it would be valued by him hereafter. He had never worn a ring in his life, but he would wear theirs even with pride, and he need hardly say that he will never part with it as long as he lives. His last act, as they knew, had been to establish a school library for them, and that so long as they found that it was kept well stocked with books they would know that Mr. Fordham had not forgotten them. He prayed that God's choicest blessings would rest abundantly on them, and that they would grow up to be a credit to their parents and their school, and useful members of society. He then thanked the head-master for the very kind feeling and sentiments expressed in his address, which he thought he hardly deserved. He also thanked the Rev. Mr. De Souza.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the children singing "Auld Lang Syne," after which Mr. Fordham took leave of each scholar individually.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

WE have from time to time noticed the progress made by the Imperial Service troops provided by the Feudatory States of India, and we return again to the subject, to show that every year they continue to improve. The scheme, which was set on foot in 1887, has been worked on certain fixed lines, laid down by the Government of India and approved of by the home authorities, and the policy then adopted has proved most acceptable to the Native Chiefs concerned. They have been encouraged to make some portion of their forces thoroughly effective, with a view to their employment on active service, and they have received all necessary assistance in their efforts to gain this end. There has been no undue interference with the authority of the Durbars, who still exercise direct control over the troops and are responsible for their maintenance. The duty of the inspecting officers provided by Government is "to advise and assist," and as the selection of these officers has been very carefully made, everything has worked most smoothly. The Chiefs themselves have, in the majority of instances, personally interested themselves in the scheme, and this has greatly simplified matters. It was feared that after the first blush of enthusiasm they might grow lukewarm and indifferent, but this has certainly not been the case. They have vied with each other in the work they have undertaken; have spent large sums in reorganising their troops; and have shown remarkable anxiety to have their regiments ready for the field. Now, they are eagerly on the look-out for expeditions in which their men could be employed, the splendid achievements of the Kashmir troops on the Gilgit border having excited their imagination. If war were suddenly to break out on any large scale the Feudatory States would, it is certain, jealously compete for the honour of sending regiments to the front, and if only a limited number of their troops were utilised much disappointment would be felt by those left behind. This healthy feeling of loyalty is most gratifying, and it has attracted much notice among European military powers, who envy England her possession of India. Twenty-thousand may be taken as the number of Imperial Service troops under training, or one-seventh of the strength of the regular Native Army. They are to be found in every State of any importance—from Mysore on the south to Kashmir on the north—the greater number being in the Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana. They are furnished with breechloaders, are drilled and equipped similarly to our own regulars, and are brigaded with the latter in camps-of-exercise as often as possible. They are real live soldiers, and not an armed rabble, and they could unquestionably render good service in time of need. It is not only the inspecting officers who give such good accounts of this Imperial Service troops. Military experts, from Lord Roberts downwards, have expressed their surprise and gratification at the results obtained in five years. The late Commander-in-Chief, for instance, in his farewell visit to Rajputana, did not stint his praise, not only of the fighting men he saw, but of that fine transport train —the best in India—which the Maharaja of Jeypore has raised. The report from General Officers, too, in whose commands the troops have been exercised side by side with regular regiments, are well worth quoting. Major-General Luck, who is not given to flattery, writes regarding the Partiala, Jhind, Nabha, Bahawulpur and Karputhala cavalry at Muridki:—"They worked with remarkable steadiness and in every way acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction. . . . . I was very much pleased with both the Ulwar and Rampur squadrons. I drilled them myself in brigade, and they worked exceedingly well. They are quite as good as the Punjab squadrons and better mounted." Lord Frankfort, speaking of the Kapurthala infantry, says:—"Their bearing and smartness are quite equal to that of our best battalions. Never having been brigaded before with regular troops in our service, they naturally had at first a good deal to learn, both in parade and at field manœuvres, but improved remarkably, considering the short time they were attached for training." Major-General Nairne considers the turn-out and drill of the regiments which he saw very creditable. "The Ulwar infantry," he adds, "is efficiently equipped, and drills very fairly well. Under British officers this regiment would be a useful addition to our Army on service for many purposes." He also found the Sirmur Sappers and Miners a very serviceable body of men, well dressed and equipped and drilling creditably. Brigadier-General Pretyman had the 1st and 2nd Patiala regiments and the Jhind and Nabha infantry under his orders: he declares their knowledge of drill and steadiness at manœuvres to be very satisfactory. Brigadier-General Blood speaks in high terms of the Bhurtpur infantry. Moreover, every General Officer remarks upon the exemplary good behaviour of the men while in British territory, their discipline being excellent, and crime being practically unknown amongst them. In the face of these opinions it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that the Imperial Service troops, as now organised, are a valuable addition to the regular Army. Colonel Mellis, and the officers associated with him in the work of inspection and instruction, have done good service to the State, and this both the Government and the Feudatory Chiefs will be the first to admit.—*Pioneer.*

LAWRENCE SCHOOL, MOUNT ABU.

FOUNDER'S DAY.

THE usual annual celebration of Founder's Day took place on 31st May. The programme consisted of a speech from the Agent to the Govern

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

WHILE one party of Dahomians is to be seen at the Crystal Palace, another is performing in Palais des Arts Liberaux, in the Champs de Mars, Paris. These consist of Minas from the Togo district on the west; Nagos, from Porto Novo on the east; Dahomians proper, from the interior; and Mahis, from the mountains. Speaking different dialects, they belong chiefly to "Eouee" race, and are, therefore, akin to the Ashantees, Fantis, and Yorubas, their neighbours. This race has come from the interior towards the Atlantic, like the Oulofs of Senegal. They are of a good figure, often compared to a bronze statue, but, as in other negro races, the forearm is longer than in the whites. The face is negrolike—that is to say, with a receding brow, flat nose, thick lips, and prognathous muzzle. The cheek bones are prominent. The two front incisor teeth are artificially separated during childhood to the width of a tooth, in order, as they say, to facilitate expectoration.

Their expression has the childlike mobility of the negro in general, and they have little or no beard. The head is long or dolichecephalic, the index being about 75dez., which is about the same as that of the old Anglo-Saxon type of skull. The cranial capacity on the average is larger than that of the modern Frenchman, but we know that intelligence does not depend merely on the weight of the brain, but on the cerebral convolutions, if not also on the quality of the brain matter.

The skin varies in colour from a yellowish or reddish brown to deep black, even in people of the same village. Dr. Felix Regnault, a French anthropologist, inquired the reason of this, one of the Paris Dahomians replied by asking him, "Why are some of the French brown, others white, and others red?" Difference of race originally, or the influence of habitat, may account for it. The Dahomians, according to Dr. Regnault, are very cleanly; they bathe daily, and take much pains with their coiffure, the women wearing a chignon. Their dress at home consists of a linen cloth wound about the body in lieu of a gown.

The Dahomians proper are the warriors of whose bloodthirstiness we have heard so much, but, as Dr. Regnault remarks, the Dahomian military system is a result of the slave trade, and therefore in a manner due to the European and the Arab. The slave trade began in the sixteenth century, and the kingdom of Dahomey was then founded to conquer the neighbouring peoples and supply the slave market. War and pillage became the business of the State. By the occupation of Dahomey the French will be able not only to suppress the slave trade there, and human sacrifices, but to guide the natives in the way of peaceful progress.

"Devil Lake," in Webster county, Missouri, is situated in the highest part of the Ozark mountains, on the top of the peak. It is about 40 acres in surface, and, strange to say, although it appears to have no watershed, its supply does not seem to depend on direct rainfall, for its level is sometimes lower after heavy rain, and higher after drought. Its depth is unknown, but one sounding, made when the waters were low, gave about 100ft. The lake is about 1,500ft. high, and not far from Fordland, a station on the Memphis to Kansas City Railway.

As the quantity of gas capable of being held in solution by a liquid increases in direct ratio with the pressure exerted, Mr. A. E. Richardson, F.C.S., has recently argued that water at the lower depths of seas and lakes must be highly charged with air. At a depth of 1,380ft. water absorbs its own volume of air, measured at atmospheric pressure; hence at all water below this depth he concludes that we have a submerged atmosphere. Remembering that three-fourths of the earth's surface is under water he is tempted to conclude that as much air is imprisoned in the sea as there is in the atmosphere.

Mr. Charles Tomlinson, F.R.S., has related some curious instances of low-lying meteors in our contemporary, "Knowledge." Of phosphorescent meteors some are caused by decaying animal matters, as in the case of the decayed fish which had been flung into a tree near Thurse, about 1860, where it frightened the people with its ghostly appearance at night, until one bold spirit advanced alone to the tree, after his companions had fled, and discovered the secret. Phosphoretted hydrogen is believed to account for the "corpse-candle" or death light. "Will o' the wisp" is, of course, an imanation of light carburetted hydrogen, and is becoming rare, owing to the drainage of marshes. A curious meteor is mentioned in the memoirs of General Marbot, who accompanied Napoleon I. to Russia. During the retreat of his cavalary regiment he saw a number of lights before him, which he mistook for a bivouac of the enemy, and his scouts reported their strength at 50,000 men. While debating as to what he should do the lights began to appear on his own men, and he recognised them as feux follets, attributing their appearance to a dry marsh in the neighbourhood, but, Mr. Tomlinson remarks, they were probably St. Elmo's Fire.

This phenmenon is very common on high mountains, where the pointed stones often buzz and rattle with the luminous discharge. It is also seen on the prairies of America when electrified clouds brush over them, and cause the grass to spark by induction. Professor James Forbes found his alpenstock to emit a "fizzing" sound while on Mont Cervin at an altitude of 9,000ft., and the guide explained it by a worm inside the stick, but the Professor at once inverted the stick, and the sound moved to the other end, showing it to be caused by an electric discharge from the uppermost points. Livingstone relates that during the hot north wind which blows over the Kalahari Desert in the dry season following winter, a bunch of ostrich feathers held for a few seconds against it becomes so electrified as to clasp the advancing hand with a sharp crackle, and the movement of a native in his kaross produces a small stream of sparks. Seeing part of the chief's fur of a mantle grow luminous by the friction caused by the movement of their travelling waggon, Livingstone rubbed it with his hand and found it give out sparks. "Don't you see this?" said Livingstone. "The white man did not show us this," replied the chief. "We had it long before white man came into the country. We and our fore fathers of old."

On July 28, 1883, about six p. m., Mr. Burt, printer, of Mount Washington, New Hampshire, U. S., while in his office saw a ball of fire as large as man's head in front of him, not three feet away. It exploded with a tremendous noise, paralysing his left leg, and flooring him. Three of his printers were in the room at the time, two sitting at the table near him, and one standing up a little further off. The latter had the skin of one hand torn, another was hit in the back, and the third escaped without injury. A tree-like mark was found on Mr. Burt's back. A fatal case was observed at sea on November 4, 1749, by Mr. Chalmers, of the Montague, a vessel of 74 guns. A large ball of blue fire was seen rolling like a millstone along the surface of the water about three miles away. Before the main tack could be raised, the ball rose perpendicularly to within 40 yards of the mainchains, and burst with a loud explosion, shattering the mainmast.

An electrical rocking chair has been brought out by Mr. C. E. Hartelius, of Bay Ridge, New York. The chair is actuated by the current from a dynamo, and the sitter can at the same time receive gentle currents through the body either by grasping metal handles in the ordinary way, or by resting the bare feet on metal pedals.

The "sage brush," which has given rise to the American phrase "Sage Brush Land," is familiar to tourists in the Far West, especially the southern parts, and is a thick stemmed dry, flannel-like dust-covered shrub of a greenish, whitey-brown appearance. The brush is the "Artemisia traidentata," and in the Eastern States is a garden weed attaining to a yard in height. In parts of Wyoming, however, according to Professor Elwood Mead, of Cheyenne, the State engineer, it is a veritable tree, growing 18ft. high, and with a trunk 1 foot in diameter. These gigantic specimens are chiefly found in Big Horn Basin, east of the National Yellowstone Park and north-east of the Wind River Indian Reservation, where the No Wood River joins the Big Horn. This, it appears from his explorations, is a very fertile district not yet opened for settlement. Professor Mead's discovery is, however, not so novel after all, for in some parts of California the sage brush is so gigantic that the people cut it for "cord wood."

The rabbit in Australia has been forced by his environment to alter his European habits. According to Mr. Tegetmeier, the forepaws of some have already become adapted for climbing trees in search of the food which they cannot find on the surface, and others have begun to litter on the bare ground. The Antipodean rabbit also enters the water and swims very well, either when pursued or during his migrations.

The tenth Official Year Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies has been published by Messrs. Charles Griffin and Co., and is a very useful directory for all engaged in scientific and literary pursuits. It not only gives particulars of all the learned societies in the United Kingdom, but lists of the papers read at the various meetings during the past year. If the medals and other premiums awarded for papers read and services rendered could conveniently be added, we think that the reference would not be altogether amiss, although, of course, it is not a matter of the first importance.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Lauriston, 2,133 tons, Commander W Latta, cleared yesterday for Falmouth, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sidra, 2,032 tons, Commander W Humphries, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Indrapura, 2,210 tons, Commander J W Sanders, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from North Shields (30th May), brought a cargo of coal. The vessel in consigned to K Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Merida, 1,487 tons, Commander F E Tompsett, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Rangoon (30th May), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Burmah Trading Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C Alpine	1374	Walker	Not fixed	12-5	F Muir &Co
B	Clio	1513	Wood	Hull	17-6	F Muir &Co
C	Mobile	930	McAdum	Not fixed	13-6	B&P S N Co
D	Hoseini	993	Rafin	Jeddah	15-6	B&P S N Co
F	Swordsman	683	McDermot	Zanzibar	15-6	V Ebrahim
G	Valiant	1581	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Abdoola
H	Kendal	1530	Bennett	Havre	17-6	K Nixon &Co
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar		V Ebram
M	Venus	134	Rault	Seychelli		V Ebram
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	17-6	Shprd &Co
N	Brahmini	523	Budroo	Bhownagar	17-6	Shprd & Co
O	Wildcraft	1911	Murray	London	18-6	J Maokintosh
P	Taif	293	Young	Mauritius	14-6	H C Joosub

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Shannon	2348	Crewe	London	30-6	P & O Co
2	Verax	1640	McDonald	Hamburg		W&A Graham
3	P. Hunter	3010	Orr	Dunkirk	17-6	J Maokintosh
4	Malwa	1694	Seymour	China	14-6	P & O Co
5	Oriental	2711	Moule	London	6-4	P & O Co
6	R. Head	2913	McCalmont	Amsterdam	20-6	J M Heyer
7	Lawriston	2133	Latta	England	14-5	Graham & Co
8	Gisela	2613	Kossovili	Kobe	21-6	A H Lloyd's
9	Caldy	1399	Lilly	Hamburgh	15-6	K Nixon &Co
12	M. Hall	2132	Buck	Liverpool	17-6	E Bates &Co
15	H. Tower	2987	Dunkirk			F Muir & Co
16	Sidra	3032	Humphries	Antwerp	11-6	T Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S.	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	Marmagoa	10-6	Shprd &Co

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Sidra s	Humphries	Antwerp.

The ship Lauriston, Latta, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Falmouth.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clio, for Hull, &c.
" Alboin, for Bankok, &c.
" Oriental, for London, &c.
" Hoseinee, for Jeddah, &c.
" Karagola, for Karachi.
" Jawa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Shannon, for London, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

May.
30 City of Perth s .....Swan .....Liverpool via Bombay.
" Lycia s .....Chisholm .....Antwerp.
" Purulia s .....Gillett .....Bombay.
June.
1 Kilwa s .....Gimblett .....Persian Gulf.
3 City of Perth s .....Swan .....Liverpool.
4 Lycia s .....McNay .....Dunkirk.

DEPARTURES.

May.
30 Karagola s .....Rickford .....Bombay.
31 Zampa s .....Chisholm .....Antwerp.
" Purulia s .....Gillett .....Bombay.
June.
1 Golden Fleece bq..Way .....Mauritius.
2 Kapurthala s .....Livingstone..Bombay.
5 Clio s .....Wood .....Hull.
Webster s .....Williams .....Aden.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Rufford Hall, Fowler, Sir C. Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
" Clio, Wood, Finlay, Muir & Co., for Bombay.
" Webster, Webster, Ralli Brothers, (not known).
Barque Golden Fleece, Way, Esmailji Currimji (not known).

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
May.					
27	Arara	Mackinlay	Cardiff	31	Kurrachee
28	Skerryvore	Chandler	Cardiff		
	Africa	Segelcken	Cuba	28	London
	Ghazee	Scotland	London		China
	Akbar	Baldwin	Bombay		Jeddah
	Himalaya	Orman	London	29	Sydney
	Woodcock	Craig	Cocanada		Hodeida
29	Brindisi	Blackburne	Bombay	31	Bombay
	Hoscinee	Raffin	Mussowa	30	Bhownager
	Tanjore	Barron	Jeddah		Jeddah
30	Soltan	Collin	Bombay	1	Jeddah
	Glenloig	Hay	New York	2	Bombay
31	Clyde	Parfitt	London	31	Calcutta
	Ilcaface	Cormack	Calcutta		Jeddah
	Ocampo	Price	Singapore	1	Jeddah
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa	31	Mussowa
	Meyun	Gibbs	Somali coast.	2	Somali coast
	Ratho	Dunlop	Rangoon	31	Port Said F O
June.					
1	Mayo R I M S	Fenny	Zeilla		
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Lapwing H M S	Dare	Somali coast.		
	Radji-Kerim	Gumma	Jeddah	3	Suez
2	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	2	Muccala
	Pleona	Turkif	Hodeida		
	Chiltern	Starkey	Aden	3	Cable repairs
	P Amalia	Fortuyne	Batavia	2	Amsterdam
	Valetta	Briscoa	Sydney		London
	Hohenzollern	Eichell	Bremen		Sydney
3	Gisela	Kesovich	Trieste		Bombay
	Naseri	Hughes	Bombay	4	Jeddah
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		
4	Shat-el-Arab	Saunders	Bussorah	4	London via Jeddah
	Taroba	Morris	Brisbane		London
	Almora	Ingram	London		Bombay
	Niobe	Androvich	Calcutta	5	Trieste
	Terra	Petersen	Cardiff		

Aden, 5th June.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Netherby Hall s—267 bales rags and 86 bales twist waste, E Butterworth and Co; 256 bales cottonwaste, O and Okell; 238 bales cotton fly, 25 bales twist waste and 36 bales wool, M Bhimjee; 215 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 741 cwts myraballams, G M Laikanson and Co; 3,591 cwts oilseed cake, Glade and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed, Rallis Brothers; 225 bales cotton fly, 25 bales rags and 150 bales twist waste, P Hurjee and Co; 200 bales wool and 50 bales rags, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Wildcroft s—560 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co; 56 cwts gum, L Toolsidas; 42 cwts gum, G Hassum; 112 cwts gum, 219 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 162 lbs tortoise shells, K Shurriff and Co; 40 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, F Murally Chinai; 35 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 37 cwts Colombo roots, N Mianee; 203 cwts soft sugar, V Ebrahim and Co; 18 bales hides, C Byramjee and Son; 7 bales skins, P Shamjee; 109 bales hemp, N Nanjee; 300 cwts black pepper and 125 cwts Colombo roots, Sarabsha and Co; 60 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, K M Jutha; 157 cwts turmeric, R Vussonjee; 6 bales skins, O Hasam.

Oriental s—20 cases briestles, Glade and Co; 50 hogsheads chutney and 5 hogsheads pickle, D F Baths and Co; 5 packages chutney condiments, &c, M Poonjiajee and Son; 100 cwts coir ropes, L Maneckhnnd; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 200 cwts myraballams, Y H Moore and Co; 130 cwts gum, N Mowjee; 18 bales hides and skins, C Jooma and Co; 16 bales hides and skins; W and A Graham and Co; 18 bales hides and skins, Bier and Katz; 100 cwts myraballams, Volkart Brothers; 55 cwts gum, M N Assoo; 72 bales skins and hides, M Shapurji and Co; 25 cases condiments, M Ponjiajee and Sons.

Shannon s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers,

FOR HULL.

Clio s—3,000 cwts myraballams, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 cwts heat, F Muir and Co; 250 cwts methyseed and 501 cwts nseed, Blaschceck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,005 cwts myraballams, S Ramjee; 4,000 cwts sugar, Thos G Hill and Co; 2,053 cwts myraballams, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Clio s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Caldy s—1,000 cwts oil cakes, O Martin and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blaschceck and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Hosli and Co; 320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts oil cakes, O Martin and Co; 450 b les cotton, G Bythell and Co.

Verax s—119 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Horsley Tower s—2,000 cwts wheat, T H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP

Wildcroft s—3,439 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 130 bale hemp, N Futehally and Co.

Sidra s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Port Hunter s—530 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co; 165 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

Kendal s—268 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ramore Head s—495 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nuddea s—826 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

Wardha s—545 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 101 bales cotton, P C Settna; 100 bales cotton, M Sewbux.

FOR HONG KONG.

Malwa s—2½ cwts ivory, L Chattoo; 3 cases Cambay stones, Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, The Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited; 50 bales twist and 6½ cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 29 cases opium, P & O Co; 125 cwts onions, R Megjee; 67 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 21 cwts ivory, D Mowjee.

Gisela s—700 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—30 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 60 bales twist, G T Mooljee and Co; 100 bales twist, T Mooljee and Son; 40 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Gisela s—300 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gisela s—274 bales cotton, C Morarjee; 400 bales cotton, T G Hill and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 500 bales Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 101 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 500 bales cotton, T G Hill and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gisela s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co,
Malwa s—3 cwts ivory, V Assoonmall.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 30TH MAY TO 5TH JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—679 cwts cotton unpressed, 40 cwts wool unpressed, 331 cwts rapeseed, &c, 4 cwts rice, and 540 corges skins.

La-Seyne s, (Aden)—4,015 cwts jowaree, 2,361 cwts rice, 366 cwts barley, and 110 lbs tea.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—377 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,029 cwts rice, and 2,500 lbs tea.

Zampa s, (Antwerp)—1,635 bales cotton, 49,959 cwts rapeseed, &c, 81 corges hide, and 5,000 cwts bones,

IMPORTS.

Deepdale s, (London)—25 pieces prints (foreign.)
Assyria s, (Bombay)—1,600 pieces prints (foreign.)
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—400 pieces prints (foreign.)
Afghan s, (London)—22 pieces prints (foreign.)
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—75 pieces white goods (foreign), 21 pieces prints (foreign), and 37 pieces prints (Indian.)
Simla s, (Bombay)—50 pieces grey goods (foreign), 114 pieces grey goods (Ind an), 1,038 pieces white goods (foreign), and 1,208 pieces prints (foreign).
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—12,173 pieces grey goods (foreign), 22,751 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 20,971 pieces white goods (foreign), 7,151 pieces prints (foreign), 579 pieces (Indian), 1,600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 22,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,905 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) 14 cwts iron bar, rod, &c, and 56 cwts yellow metal.
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—85,715 pieces grey goods (foreign), 66,553 pieces white goods (foreign), 80,911 pieces prints (foreign), 1,870 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 334 cwts iron bar, rod, &c, 1,018 cwts steel, 803 cwts copper, 505 cwts yellow metal, 3,001 tons coals and 67 tons coke.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—4,944 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 9,696 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 7,736 pieces white goods, (foreign), 4,150 pieces prints (foreign), 120 pieces prints (Indian), 1,650 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 3 cwts spelter, 62 cwts copper, and 96 cwts yellow metal.
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—63,138 pieces grey goods (foreign), 70,563 pieces white goods (foreign), 78,413 pieces prints (foreign), 4,800 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 7,200 lbs T red and dyed, 1,187 cwts iron bar, rod &c, 1,135 cwts steel, 403 cwts spelter, and 1,057 cwts copper
Kilwa s, (Bombay)—455 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,880 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 1,540 pieces white goods, (foreign), and 1,007 pieces prints (foreign).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. JUNE 10.

Westropp, Lt, Bengal, R E, from leave.
Cooper, Lt, Poona Horse, from leave, from Australia.
Smith, Lt, Bengal, 27th P I, on leave, from Jullunder,

JUNE 11.

Parry, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Wilts Regt, from leave, from England.
Gunn, Lt, Madras, Scots, on appointment, from England.
Ottley, Lt, Bombay, 2nd K O Y L I, on leave, from Poona.
Walker, Lt, Bombay, R A, on leave, from Aden,

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Parry, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Wilts Regt, to rejoin, from leave, to Jhansi.
Fisher, Lt, 3rd Bombay Cavy, to rejoin, from leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 13th June.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears and the old pattern saddles should apply to Sergt.-Instructor Gosling.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr W Fiddian, Magte and Collr, on furlough, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Jessore.

Mr E B Harris, Offg Magte and Collr, Rungpur, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr T L J Jenkins, Offg Magte and Collr, Dacca, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr D J Macpherson, Offg Magte and Collr, Gaya, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr R T Green, Offg Magte and Collr, Tippera, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr C A Wilkins, Offg Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr F W Badcock, Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, on furlough, is appointed to be Dist and Sess Judge of Bhagalpur.

Mr H Peterson, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr C M W Brett, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, on leave, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr J E Staley, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Backergunge, is confirmed in that appointment.

The services of Mr Arthur Goodeve Chuckerbutty, Asst Magte and Collr, on furlough, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Dept of Finance and Commerce.

Mr R B Hughes, Asst Magte and Collr, Bhagalpur, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Gaya district.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr appoints under the provision of the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892 the following gentlemen to be members of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William:

Mr D R Lyall, C S I, Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr J A Bourdillon, Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments.

Mr Patrick Playfair.

Mr J G Womack.

Mr L E Fabre-Tonnerre, Dist Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to Nadia.

The Rev A Ferrier, Sr Chaplain of St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for three months,

The Rev K D McLaren is appointed to act as Minister of St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev A Ferrier, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj R F Whitwell, Civil Surg of Darbhanga, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Gaya, until further orders, from the date on which he relieved Surg-Maj A Tomes,

Surg-Capt C C Cassidy is appointed to act as Civil-Surg of Nadia, during the absence, on furlough, of Surg-Maj J Clarke or until further orders.

Surg-Capt F C Clarkson is appointed to act as Civil-Surg of Faridpur.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Mr H C L Bamber, Asst Supdt of Police, Darrang, is transferred to the Garo Hills district and appointed to act as Commandant of the Garo Hills Mily Police Battn.

Lieut A A Howell, I S C, Asst Commr, Silchar, is transferred to Tezpur.

(*N-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr H W Lyle, Jt-Magte, Benares, privilege leave for three months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr E T Lloyd, Jt-Magte, 1st grade, three months' furlough on medical certificate.

Mr B Lindsay, Offg Depy Commr, Rae Bareli, privilege leave for three months.

Mr E Rogers, Jt-Magte, in charge of the Karwi Sub-Division, Banda, privilege leave for three months.

Capt H E S Taylor, 4th G, attached to the 38th Dogras, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt, to officiate as Cantt Magte, Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Maj R Annesley, or until further orders.

Lieut Hon'ble Vaughan, 2nd Punjab Inf, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Home Dept, to officiate as Cantt Magte, Benares, from the date of taking charge of his duties and until further orders.

Mr W J Prince, Dist Supdt of Police, Shahjahanpur, is placed on special duty in connection with the operations against dakaits on the Nipal border, and is vested with the powers of a Dist Supdt of Police, to be exercised in the Shahjahanpur Kheri and Pilibhit districts during the Mela.

Mr J T Chiristie, C I E, Dist Supdt of Police, Punjab, to be Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police, for that portion of the N-W Railway which runs through the N-W P from 4th Apl 1893.

Surgn-Capt W Vost, M B, C M, Indian Medical Service, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt, to be a Supernumerary Civil Surgn 2nd class and to be posted to the civil medical charge of the Bahraich district.

CAWNPORE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Supernumerary Capt William Grierson Jackson has been re-appointed to the active list of Volunteer Officers, vice W F B Campbell, resigned.

Lieut Walter James Turnbull [unattached list of Volunteer Officers] is appointed to the active list of the Gorakhpur Light Horse, vice Tulloch, promoted.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1893-94:—

	Latest Month. In June 1893. Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	45,52,500	10,00,000	55,52,500
Actual	43,24,365	6,63,600	49,87,965
Better than Estimate			
Worse than Estimate	2,21,135	3,36,400	5,61,535

Three sales of Bengal opium and two months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of June 1893. Bengal.	To end of May 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	1,36,57,500	19,00,000	1,55,57,500
Actual	1,30,82,280	15,36,300	1,46,18,580
Better than estimate			
Worse than Estimate	5,75,220	3,63,700	9,38,920

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra-Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended May 27, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,52,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	257	2	330
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	25,25,226	76,65,001	96,722	1,02,86,984
Total for 21 weeks..	26,43,261	80,95,001	1,00,722	1,08,38,984
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 1,674·02 miles open).	1,09,119	4,33,136	53,325	6,15,332
Per mile of Ry do.	65	261	41	367
Total to corresponding date do.	28,03,844	75,45,691	1,80,602	1,05,33,149
Decrease for the week			Rs.	62,330
Increase to date				3,05,834

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

145-93—Pestonji R K—Ebrahim Rasub vs Goolam Rusool Shaik Boolan—Mirza H K—Part heard.

129-92—Little, S, N and B—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas vs Ambaram Bhagwan and another—Bicknell, M and M.

2-92—Bicknell, M and M—Hajrabai vs Haji Latiff Haji Abdool and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

31-93—Brown and M—S r Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Shamji Govindji and others—Bicknell, M and M.

206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhandas Permanundas and another vs Vithoo Aopaji Gowli and another—In person and Bhalshunker and K.

459-92—Craigie, L and O—Norman O Macleod and another vs Vizbhookhandas Nagardass—Mulji and R.

108-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjibai and others—Payne G and S, L S N and B, and W and G.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

Mulji and R—For Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act XXVIII of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Luchmidas Dharsey, deceased, Ragunathdas Gopaldas, petitioner.

Long Causes.

333-91—Wadia and G—Pestonji Muncherji Mody vs The Queen Insurance Co—Payne, G and S

579-91—Edgelow, and G—Manockshand Nagsey vs T S Weir and others—Crawford, B and Co.

62-92—Tyabjee and D—Ayshabai vs Halimabai and others—In person (paupers).

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)

54-92—Payne, G and S—Joseph Rogers and Sons, Ld, vs Mahomed Hajee Joseph.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

676-92—T A Bland—William Watson and another vs S W Seymour.

60-93—T A. Bland—Ladha Sunderjee vs Dosa Khimji and others.

84-93—Thakurdass, D and C—Fazal Jaffer vs Bai Veerbai and others—Maganlal L Shroff.

93-93—Tyabji and J—Sha Pransukh Kisondas vs Dharamchand Jewram, and others.

128-93—Framji and M—Abdool Wahed bin Ahmed Mooshari and others vs Karamkhan Danyakhan.

129-93—Saklatwala M N—Haji Dawood Haji Vydina vs Sha Velji Shewraj.

130-93—Saklatwala M N—Gopalji Kullianjee and another vs Runchor Veerji and another.

139-93—Wadia and G—Ganma Heera and others vs Lieutenant O A Smith—Framji and M.

140-93—H D Dikshit—Hajee Jusub Haji Alli vs Gany Hasam and others.

143-93—M H Khan—Peeta Khushal and others vs Tyab Haji Joonus and others.

148-93—Bicknell M and M—Fardunji Pestonji and another vs Hanutram Shriram.

149-93—Payne, G and S—Alcock Ashdown and Co, Ld, vs The Union Flower Mills, Ld—Nanu and H.

163-93—Matubhai and J—Vithaldas Veerji vs Mapla Muhat Peeat Abu Mahomed.

164-93—Mirza H K—Haridas Asanand vs Foolchand Kaliankhand.

172-93—Payne, G and S—H B H Turner vs Bezonji Jamsetji.

175-93—Nanu and H—Dewji Khanji vs Bai Valbai.

177-93—Payne, G and S—Lala Anunda and others vs Purshotum Narayen and others—Dickshit H S—C W and S.

178-93—Payne, G and S—George Gottfried Volkart and others vs Hirjeebhoy Valji and others.

193-93—Turner and H—Nemidas Hemchand vs Ookerda Khetsey.

193-93—Framji and M—Gopaldas Gordhandas vs Framji Ardeshir and another.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy—Roughton and H.

Long Causes.

216-92—Brown and M—D F Quiny vs Catharina Quiny and others—Bicknell M and C, W and G—Part heard.

676-91—Mansukhlal, D and J—Heeralal Chandraban vs Bijraj Motiram and another—Payne, G and S.

96-93—Bicknell, M and M—Devidass Jeevabhoy vs Amrattal.

51-93—Tyabji and D—Balikhan Himutkhan vs Tulsabai Yankatram and others—Payne, G and S, and Daphtary and F.

533-91—Nanu and H—The LordReay Manufacturing Co., Ld, Suleman Ahmedji Mamsa—Brown and M.

285-91—Tyabjee and D—Maneckbai vs Thakursey Govindji and others—Mansukhlal, D and J.

399-92—Turner and H—Haji Kasim Haji Vydina vs Haji Dawood Haji Vydina—M N Saklatwala.

394-92—Thakurdas, D and K—Kikabhoy Abdoolally vs Dayamboo and another

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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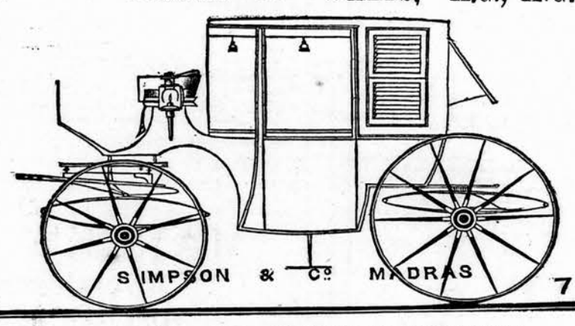

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